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1951

*Barteldes*  
SEEDS

Our 84th Year

Lawrence, Kans.

# *Beautiful* ANNUALS

for Your  
Garden

COSMOS  
YELLOW FLARE  
15c per pkt.

CORNFLOWER  
BLUE BOY  
15c per pkt.



DAHLIA-FLOWERED ZINNIA  
CANARY BIRD  
15c per pkt.

PETUNIA  
FIRE CHIEF  
30c per pkt.

# GARDENING IS A PROFITABLE HOBBY

— BECAUSE —

A good garden will go a long ways toward pushing down the high cost of living.

## F<sub>2</sub> STOKESCROSS No. 5

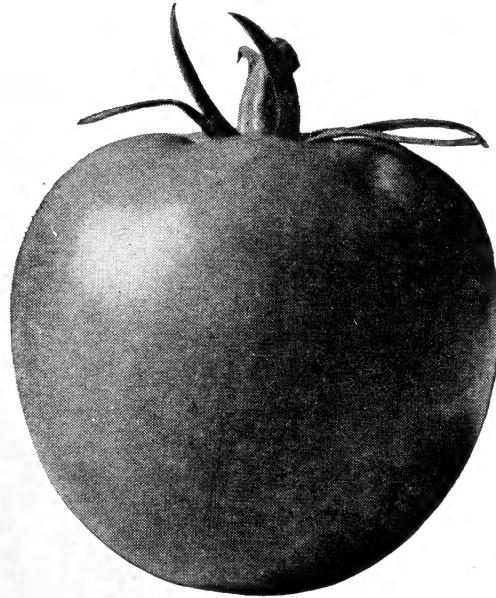
Early Main Crop. 75 Days. 6 Ounces.

F2 stands for second generation Hybrids.

We were so well pleased with the yields and the quality of this Hybrid Tomato that we are pleased to offer it again. Don't let another season get by without trying it.

This tomato is distinguished by its amazing vigor. Production increase up to 30% is not unusual. Due to its maturing first hands, and a continuing harvest of large, smooth-shouldered fruit, the picking season is extended at least two weeks. The unusual vigor of Stokescross No. 5 will at once be recognized by tomato growers. This directly contributes to its high color and rich flavor. No. 5 was bred essentially as a processing tomato, but it has proved to be extremely profitable on the green wrap and climax basket markets. Market reports indicate that Stokescross No. 5 far outsold competing open-pollinated varieties.

Garden Packet (about 200 seeds).....	\$0.50
Trade Packet (about 500 seeds).....	1.00
Ounce (about 5,000 seeds).....	5.00



## ASPARAGUS

Packet; 10c; oz., 20c; 1/4 lb., 65c; postpaid

**Planting Instructions** \*Can be grown in any soil which is not too wet. The seed should be sown in March or April, in rows 14 inches apart, and lightly covered with a layer of soil  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch deep. When the seed is up the plants should be thinned out. The permanent bed should be prepared by digging a trench 18 inches wide and 20 inches deep. Fill this one-third full of well-rotted manure. Half fill the remaining space with good soil and transplant the clumps one foot apart. Cover to surface. The stalks should not be cut until a year after planting and then but lightly. Full harvest may be taken after this.

### MARTHA WASHINGTON

\*More vigorous than the Mary Washington, being bred to resist rust diseases. Productive, uniform type. Shoots large, of extra good quality, rich green color tinted with purple at tips.

### MARY WASHINGTON

The most extensively grown variety. Also rust-resistant.

## ASPARAGUS ROOTS

One Year Old. We can furnish WASHINGTON roots at 50c per doz., \$3.75 per 100. Postpaid.

### PLANTING DATES FOR KANSAS

Radishes, Lettuce, Spinach, Peas, Turnips—as soon as ground can be worked after February 20. Onion Sets, Beets, Carrots, Potatoes, Parsnips, Cabbage Plants—Oat-Planting time—March 1 to 31. Tomato Plants, Pepper Plants, Beans (Snap), Okra—Corn-Planting time—or frost-free date. Squash, Sweet Potatoes, Beans—after soil is warm, week to 10 days after frost-free date.

PLANTING DATES FOR OKLAHOMA will be about a week or two earlier. AND FOR COLORADO about three weeks later.

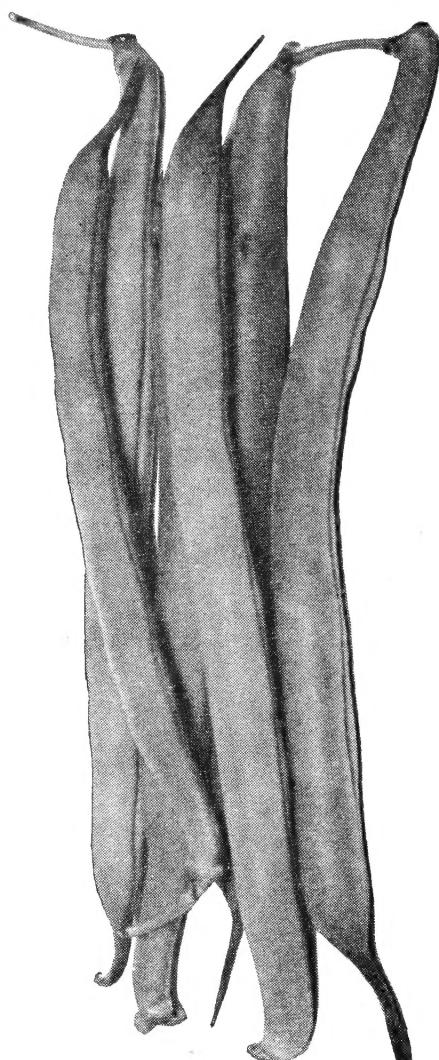
Pkt., ounce and  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. prices are postpaid.

See page 24 for quantity prices of Garden Seeds.



Martha Washington Asparagus

# All Garden Plans Should Lead Off With...BEANS



Tendergreen

Beans are rightly the favorite vegetable of most home gardeners. They are extremely easy to grow, offer a variety of kinds and can be used in many ways.

In beans you have a choice of green or wax snap beans in bush types or heavy yielding pole types; limas in bush and pole types; and also shell beans for winter.

Prepare the soil thoroughly but don't plant too early. Beans are very susceptible to frost.

**BUSH SNAP BEANS.** Make rows 1½ to 2 feet apart for hand cultivation and 3 to 4 feet for horse or tractor cultivation. Make furrows about 4 inches deep (use string to keep furrows straight), plant seed about 2 inches apart and cover with one inch of soil. Later thin to six inches apart. Make successive plantings two to three weeks apart.

**BUSH LIMA BEANS.** Plant two to three weeks later than snap beans and rows at least two feet apart.

**POLE SNAP and POLE LIMAS.** Generally pole beans are trained on one strong, solidly set pole but often on three or four poles set in the shape of a teepee. The vines grow vigorously so do not have more than three plants to the pole or four to five to the teepee. Tie runners loosely to the pole and keep soil well cultivated.

To promote the most vigorous growth of all types of beans, inoculate with Nitragin. This permits the plants to use the free nitrogen of the air. For heavier yields spray the blossoms with No-Seed Blossom Set or Fruitone. Use these two scientific aids and get maximum results.

Insects are just as vicious and plant diseases just as prevalent as ever but science has given us effective insecticides and fungicides.

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure" is especially true in your garden. "End-O-Pest," Acme Rotenone Garden Guard," and "Acme All Round Spray" successfully combat leaf eating insects, sucking insects such as aphids and plant lice as well as fungus diseases. **BUT START EARLY AND DUST OR SPRAY THOROUGHLY.**

## WAX BEANS...Bush Type

Pkt., 10c; postpaid. 25c per ½ lb.; 45c per lb.; not postpaid.

**Top Notch Golden Wax** Plants are small, compact, erect and very prolific. Pods are borne well off the ground which prevents rust and rot, are of golden yellow color, brittle, fleshy and solid, with wax-like texture. A good shell bean for winter use. Seed oval, white with purplish eye. Length of pod, 4 inches; height of plant, 14 inches; days to maturity, 48.

**\*Round Pod Kidney Wax** Also called BRITTLE WAX. This is the best yellow wax bean on the market. Absolutely stringless. Plants make a strong growth and are very productive. Seed kidney-shaped, white with black eye. Length of pod, 5½ inches; height of plant 15 inches; days to maturity, 52.

**Cherokee Wax** All American Award in 1948. Plants are hardy and extremely productive. Pods are straight, stringless, long, meaty and of golden yellow color. Seeds black. Days to maturity, 50.

**\*Pencil Pod Black Wax** Plants are very productive, with straight pods of light golden yellow color, round, meaty, deeply crease-backed, extremely brittle and without fiber. An excellent quality for home and market gardens. Seed black. Length of pod, 6 inches; height of plant, 16 inches; days to maturity, 54.

**Sure Crop Wax** Classed as an early variety, suitable for home and market. Flat pods are clear amber yellow and stringless at all stages of development. Seed black, egg-shaped. Length of pod, 6 inches; height of plant, 16 inches; days to maturity, 53.

## IMPORTANT

The maturity periods listed after the names should be classified as follows: In the Wax and Green Pod classes the figures indicate the number of days required to produce snap pods. In the Lima class the number of days required to produce green shell beans.

\* Designates Varieties Recommended for "Quick Freezing."

Never cultivate or work in beans when they are wet.

See page 24 for quantity prices of Garden Seeds.

# GREEN PODDED BUSH BEANS

Pkt., 10c postpaid; 25c per  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb.; 45c per lb.; Not postpaid  
(except top crop)

**\*Top Crop** All American Gold Medal Winner for 1950. Plants are vigorous growers, hardy and very productive. Beans are borne during a short period of time resulting in a few large pickings. Being resistant to bean mosaic it consistently out-fields other similar varieties. Pods are medium, light green, straight and slightly curved, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 6 inches long, slender when young, meaty, entirely stringless and without fiber. The pods are free of blemishes, clean and attractive. Unexcelled for market, canning and freezing. Seeds are brown mottled and oval. Days to maturity, 53. **Pkt. 10c;  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb.. 30c; lb.. 55c.**

**\*Stringless Black Valentine** This bean is prolific, hardy and heat resisting, and is finding favor with market gardeners for shipping. Pod is darker green than Red Valentine, oval, slightly curved and absolutely stringless. Length of pod, 6 inches; height of plant, 16 inches; days to maturity, 50.

**Tennessee Green Pod** Sometimes called Dwarf Kentucky Wonder. Pods are flat, broad, almost straight, stringless in the snap stage. Seed yellowish brown in color. Length of pod, 8 inches; height of plant, 14 inches; days to maturity, 52.

**\*Giant Stringless Green Pod** Long pod strain. Bears for about a month and is very desirable for home use and for the market. Plants are large, spreading and exceedingly productive. Recommended for freezing preservation. Pods are stringless and brittle in all stages. Seeds oval, yellowish brown in color. Length of pod, 7 inches; height of plant, 17 inches; days to maturity, 54.

**\*Burpee's Stringless Green Pod** Very popular and widely grown. Pods are somewhat variable in size, generally more or less scimitar curved, extremely brittle, absolutely stringless, usually contain six seeds very crowded in pod. Recommended for preservation by freezing. Seed color coffee brown with black eye-ring. Length of pod, 6 inches; height of plant, 18 inches; days to maturity, 50.

**\*Tendergreen** All American Award of Merit, 1933. New and distinct green-podded bush bean of very high quality. Pods absolutely stringless and fiberless, fleshy, nearly straight and round. Recommended for freezing. Seed is brownish-black, mottled tan. Length of pod, 6 inches; height of plant, 16 inches; days to maturity, 53.

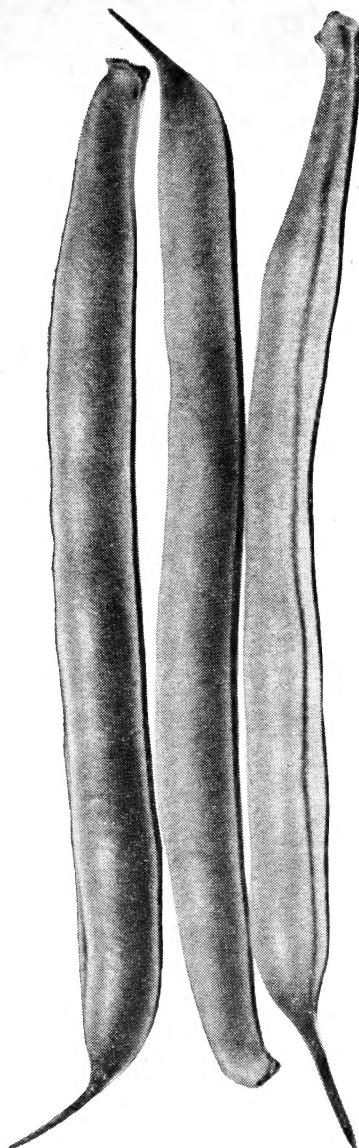
**Bountiful** The plant is vigorous, very productive and resistant to dust. Immense pods are rich green, thick, broad, uniform in shape, stringless but slightly fibrous. Make excellent snap beans. Color, straw yellow with dark brown eye-ring. Length of pod, 7 inches; height of plant, 16 inches; days to maturity, 48.

**\*Full Measure** Not a new variety, yet is recognized as one of the most desirable. Pods are absolutely stringless, and remain tender and meaty until the bean is fully matured and ready to shell. Seed reddish brown, buff field. Length of pod, 6 inches; height of plant, 17 inches; days to maturity, 54.

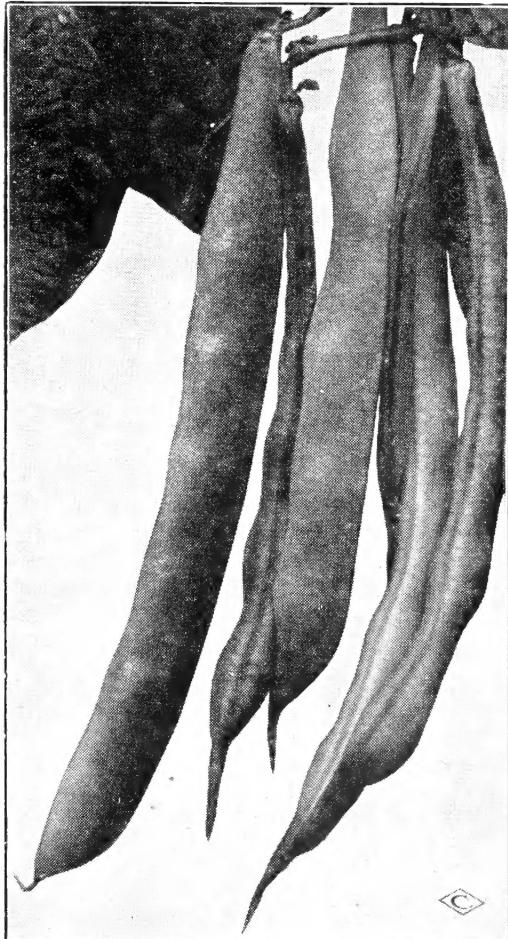
**\*Rival** All American Winner. A new variety that will undoubtedly become very popular. Stringless pods are 6 to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches long, meaty, round, smooth, and straight. A heavy yielder even under unfavorable conditions. Plants are strong and upright. Seeds mottled purple-brown. Fine for home gardens, market, canning and freezing. Days to maturity, 52.

**Maturity Period Indicates Number of Days Required to Produce Snap Beans.**

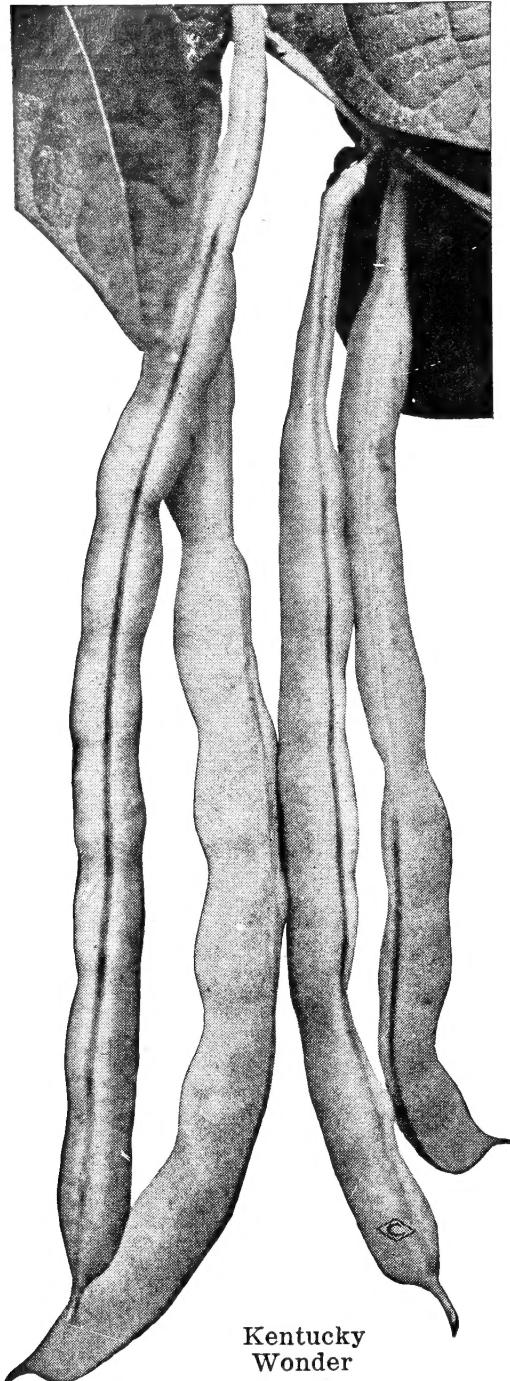
See page 24 for quantity prices of Garden Seeds.



Top Crop



Bountiful



Kentucky Wonder

### Bush Type

Packet, 10c;  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb., 30c; 1 lb., 50c.

For quantity prices see page 24.

**Burpee's Bush Lima** Plant large, thick stemmed with occasional runners. Shell pods, dark green, of smooth surface moderately curved, flat, uniform in size. Very large for dwarf limas. Seed greenish white. Length of pod, 4 inches; height of plant, 19 inches; days to maturity, 75.

**\*Henderson's Bush Lima (BABY LIMA).** Small plant, slender stemmed, very erect, bushy, very early, long in bearing. Pods in numerous clusters close to center of plant. Especially adapted to West and Middle West. Seed white. Length of pod, 3 inches; height of plant, 12 inches; days to maturity, 66.

**Speckled Bush Lima** One of the hardiest, and a sure cropper. Pods rather short and flat. Seed mottled. Length of pod, 3 inches; height of plant, 14 inches; days to maturity, 67.

**\*Fordhook Bush Lima** Vines strong, erect, keeping bean pods off the ground. Bears immense crop of large pods, which contain three to five beans. Seed white. Length of pod, 4 inches; height of plant, 15 inches; days to maturity, 75.

Beans are one of the most satisfactory vegetables to raise. Garden fresh beans are so much better than bought ones. Plants can be kept producing for a long period if regularly picked. Plant a few rows every two or three weeks.

Mexican bean beetles are sometimes a bother, but shouldn't be if the plants are sprayed or dusted early and regularly.

Insecticides containing rotenone, sabadilla, or benzene hexachloride will give good control.

Varieties marked with \* are generally considered best for freezing.

### DRY EDIBLE BEANS

Packet, 10c;  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c.

**White Navy** The long-time standard white cooking bean. Plants 16 to 20 inches high with tendency to vine. Pods tough and stringy. Seeds small, rounded oval, white. Days to maturity, 93.

**Great Northern** Similar to White Navy but seeds are larger. Days to maturity, 90.

**Pinto** Colorado Pinto Bean is grown extensively in mid-western states and has a definite place in the shell bean market. Dwarf plants that stand a lot of dry weather. Beans flat, oval, mottled light brown.  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. and 1 lb. prices not postpaid.

### POLE BEANS

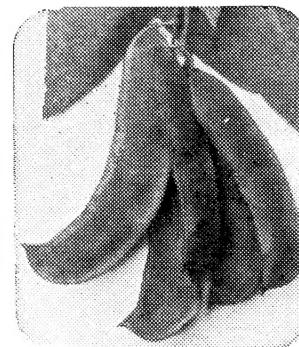
Packet, 10c;  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb., 25c; 1 lb., 45c.

**\*Kentucky Wonder or OLD HOMESTEAD.** Moderately branched, good climbing plant of medium height. Pods scimitar curved, extremely brittle. An excellent bean for canning and recommended for quick freezing. Seed brown. Length of pod, 8 inches; height of plant, 5 feet; days to maturity, 65.

**Scarlet Runner (Flowering Beans).** Used either for ornamental purposes or green shell and snap beans. Flowers are bright scarlet. Splendid for covering trellises or fences. Pods are broad, flat, deep green. Seed purple mottled violet. Length of pod, 5 inches; height of plant, 12 feet; days to maturity, 65.

### LIMA BEANS

Early Golden Cluster Wax



Henderson's Bush

### Pole Type

Packet, 10c;  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb., 25c; 1 lb., 50c.

**Large White Lima or BUTTER BEAN.** Large seeded, vigorous; a good climber and quite productive. Pods are dark green, curved, very wide. Seed greenish-white. Length of pod, 4 inches; height of plant, 5 to 8 feet; days to maturity, 88.

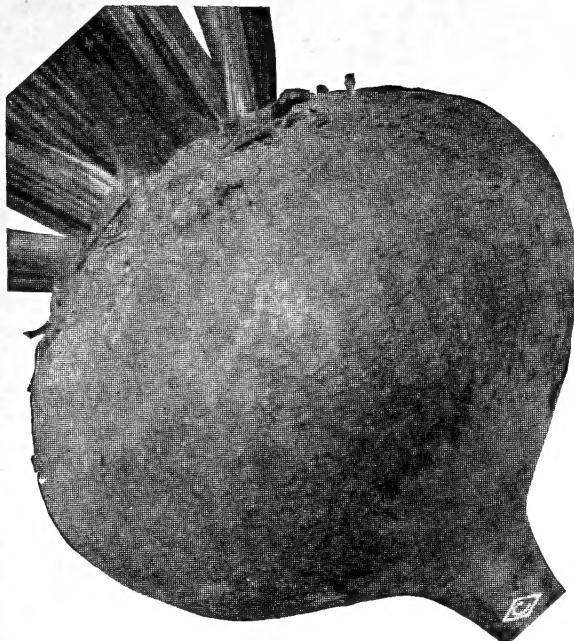
**King of the Garden Lima** Largely grown and a valuable general purpose bean. Plant much branched, late, long-bearing. Seed white. Length of pod, 4 inches; height of plant, 5 to 8 feet; days to maturity, 88.

**Small Carolina or Sieva** Small type of pole lima, good winter bean, matures quickly, and is very productive. Green shell beans of excellent quality. Seed white. Length of pod, 3 inches; height of plant, 5 to 8 feet; days to maturity, 76.

**Pole Speckled Lima (FLORIDA BUTTER).** Vine heavy, bears profusely through season. Small beans, are of good quality either in green or dry state. Seeds buff mottled with brown. Length of pod, 3 inches; height of plant 5 to 8 feet; days to maturity, 77.

\* Recommended for "Quick Freezing."





Early Blood Turnip

**Extra Early Egyptian** Beet is small, but is exceptionally early and this entitles it to a place in every garden. Dark red in color, flesh zoned a lighter shade or a shade of pinkish white. Days to maturity, 50.

**Detroit Dark Red** It has a round, somewhat oval root, very smooth, and a fine, deep blood-red color. The flesh is bright red, tender and good in quality. Days to maturity, 55.

**Crosby's Early Egyptian** Exceedingly early. Roots rounded and flattened, especially underneath. Skin very smooth, violet or slaty red, flesh dark blood color. Days to maturity, 50.

**Early Wonder** One of the earliest beets. Tops medium small, erect with small collar or crown. Roots blood red, flattened globe with small tap root. Flesh purplish red zoned lighter shades. Days to maturity, 50.

**Long Blood Red** Long rooted late variety valued by many for winter use. Old standard variety for table and cattle. Yields very heavy and is the best drought resister of all. Grows entirely under ground. Flesh is of deep purplish red. Days to maturity, 70.

**Swiss Chard Beet** Only the tops of this beet are used, like spinach. Stalks and mid-ribs may be prepared like asparagus. Days to maturity, 50 to 55.



Mammoth Long Red Mangel

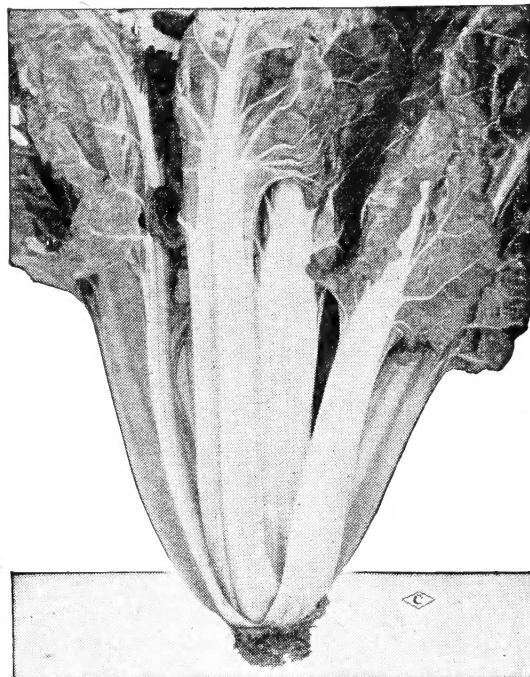
## TABLE BEETS

Packet, 10c; 1 oz., 20c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 50c; postpaid.

See page 24 for quantity prices of Garden Seeds.

**Planting Instructions** Garden Beets. Even the beginner can grow good beets. They do best in rich sandy loam. Sow in rows 14 to 18 inches apart, space about one inch apart in the row. As beet seeds are slow starters it is a good plan to mix some radish seed with the beet seed. This marks the row and when you pull the radishes you leave space for the beets. Start thinning when plants are 4 to 6 inches tall. The pulled beet plants may be transplanted elsewhere or eaten as greens.

**Early Blood Turnip** Carefully selected strain used by truckers, produce shippers and canners. Very early, fine quality, sweet and tender. Good for home and market garden and for canning. Excellent for winter storage. Roots globular with small tap root, flesh dark red with indistinctive lighter red zones. Days to maturity, 55.



Swiss Chard Beet

## MANGEL BEET

Packet, 10c; 1 oz., 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 45; postpaid.

**Planting Instructions** Stock and Sugar Beets—Soil should be plowed deeply and well pulverized. Rows should be 2½ to 3 feet apart and seed sown four to five pounds to the acre. When plants are 4 inches high thin to about 12 to 15 inches apart in the row.

Every farmer who has any stock whatever should plant at least a small acreage of Mangels. They grow on almost any kind of soil, but a rich, moist one is preferred.

**Mammoth Long Red Mangel** Roots attain an enormous size, are smooth, uniformly straight and thicker than the common varieties. Flesh is rose and white. Fine for feeding. Days to maturity, 105.

### BEETS FOR WINTER STORAGE

Plant about 70 days before expected frost. Dig the roots on approach of cold weather, and keep them packed in moist earth or sand in a cool cellar until ready to use during the winter months.

### INSECTS IN THE GARDEN

Insects will always be with us but science has done wonders to keep them from doing too much harm.

The trick is to start early. Don't wait until you see evidence of their damage. Spray for prevention and you'll have a better garden with less work.

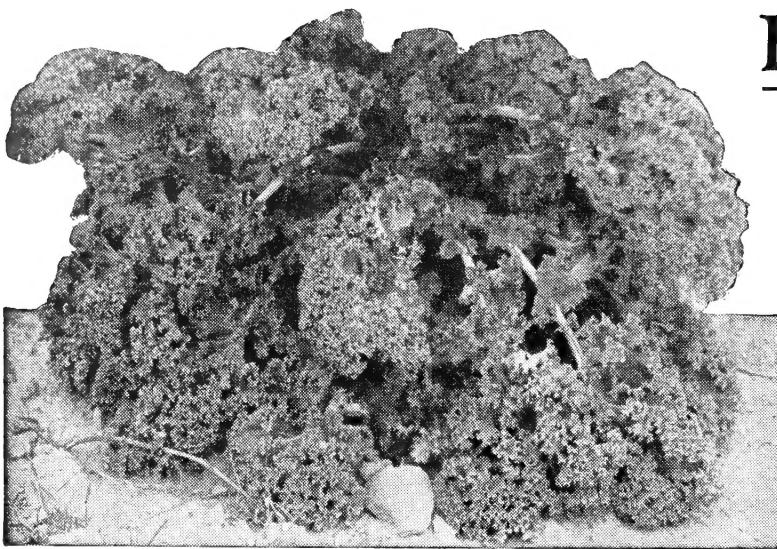
# BORECOLE or KALE

Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

Often described as loose leaf cabbage, cooked as greens, improved by frost, and may be had from outdoors in the garden when all other greens have perished.

**Planting Instructions** Given about the same treatment as late cabbage. Sow seed  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch deep in rows 2 feet apart, and thin to 18 to 24 inches apart in the row. Extra hardy varieties may be sown in September and wintered over.

**Tall Green Curled or Scotch** Straight stems. Grows 3 to 5 feet high, bears plume 16 to 20 inches in length. Very hardy; severest winters will not kill. Days to maturity, 60.



Dwarf Green Curled Kale

**Dwarf Green** Grows 16 to 20 inches high, can be used as a vegetable or for ornamental flower beds. Sown in spring. Days to maturity, 55.

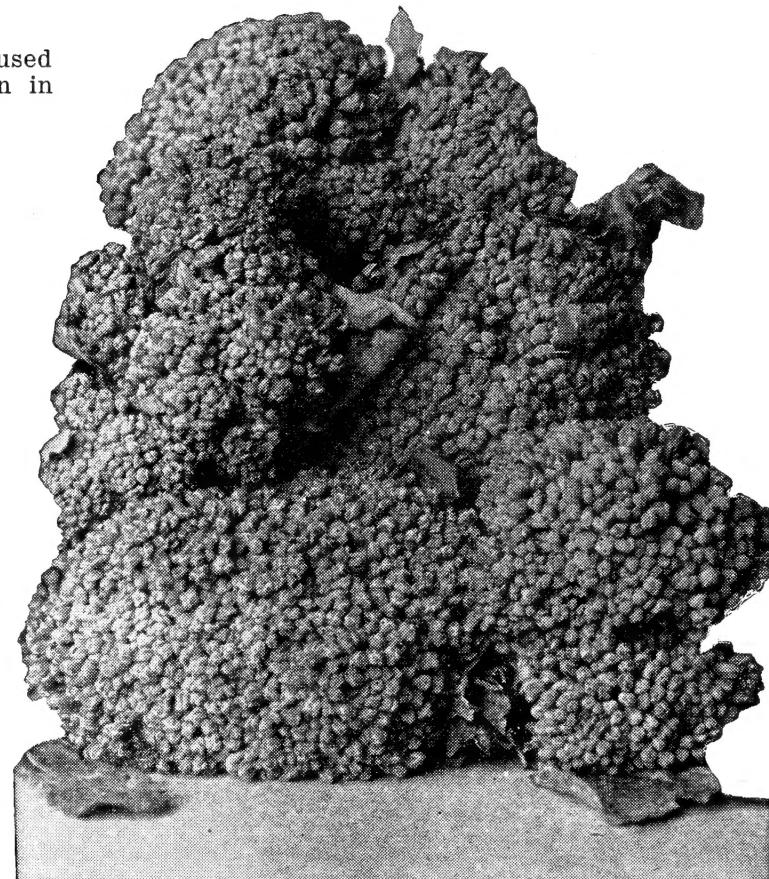
## BROCCOLI

Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 35c; 4 ozs., \$1.00; postpaid

These types of green-sprouting Italian Broccoli resemble a green-headed cauliflower. Small heads grow after the main head has been cut.

**Planting Instructions** Like Cauliflower, a cultivated variety of wild cabbage, grown for the sake of the head. Generally considered more hardy than Cauliflower. Seed is sown in frames early in spring. Culture same as Cauliflower.

**Italian Green Sprouting** A distinct variety for the home garden. Plant forms a central head, fairly compact cluster of flower buds resembling cauliflower, except that it is green in color. This variety has become very popular not only because of its green color and greater vitamin content, but because there is less grief in its culture. Nevertheless, the same favorable soil and climate conditions favor the full development of sprouting broccoli. The seeds are usually planted indoors about ten weeks before planting in the spring, or sown in the open for a fall crop. The home gardener can well consider broccoli ahead of cauliflower, since he will find the tender leaves about the stem, as well as the secondary flower clusters which develop after the first cutting, a good substitute for other greens. Center head can be cut about sixty days after planting and smaller heads on side branches throughout the summer. Delicious and healthful. Days to maturity, 60.



Broccoli, Italian Green Sprouting

## BRUSSELS SPROUTS

Pkt., 15c; 1 oz., 40c; 4 ozs., \$1.10; postpaid.

CULTURE—Same as late Cabbage or Cauliflower.

**Brussels Sprouts** Another member of the cabbage family. "Buttons" or small heads along the stalk may be grown to a larger size by pinching out crown of the plant after the buttons have formed. Very hardy, improved by frost. Days to maturity, 90.

### CHIVES

An unimportant member of the onion tribe. Pkt., 15c.

### CHICORY

**Large Rooted or Coffee** Plant much used in Europe for coffee. In fall, roots may be taken up and dried same as apples. Roasted and ground like coffee. Days to maturity, 120. Pkt., 10c.

## COLLARDS

**Georgia Southern or Creole** Forms a large, loose, open head, or mass of leaves on tall stem. Days to maturity, 80. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 35c; 1 lb., 90c.

**CORN SALAD** **BROADLEAVED.** Used as a salad. Seeds are sown late in August or in autumn in any soil. Plant produces leaves from October until spring without requiring any attention or protection. Pkt., 15c.

**GARDEN CRESS** **FOR GARNISHING.** Crisp, pungent leaves used as a condiment and for garnishing. Sow in a moist and shaded position to obtain more tender and more abundant leaves. Pkt., 10c.

**WATER CRESS** This is a distinct variety of Cress with small, oval leaves. It thrives best when its roots and stems are submerged in water. A fair growth may be obtained in soil which is kept wet, but does best when grown along moist banks or in tubs in water-covered soil. It is one of the most delicious of small salads and should be planted wherever a suitable place can be found. Pkt., 15c.

# CABBAGE

Except varieties specially priced—

All Pkts., 10c;  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., 15c; oz., 25c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 85c; postpaid.

**Planting Instructions** The different kinds of cabbages vary so much that it is impossible to lay down precise rules for the cultivation of even each entire class or section. A cool, moist climate has been proved the most suitable of all for culture of cabbages. Heat and drought are very injurious to them, while they grow well in moist, foggy weather, even when somewhat cold. The ground should be dug rather deeply and plentifully fertilized. Cover the seed  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch deep. Early varieties may be set close as 16 or 18 inches, the rows being 30 to 36 inches apart. For late varieties leave 18 to 24 inches between plants. Plants started in cold frames are set out early in April and seeds planted at the same time will give plants for succession crop. Plants for the late crop are started in May or June. These are then transplanted to where the crop is to grow. Plants should be watered from time to time during the summer, and should be protected from insects.

Our cabbage seed is very carefully selected and true to type. One ounce of seed will produce about 2,000 plants.



Late Flat Dutch



Golden Acre

## Early Varieties

**Copenhagen Market** Very early, round headed, exceptionally large, solid and of very fine quality. Leaves are medium light green, thick and smooth. Vigorous grower, and a good keeper. Days to maturity, 80.  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., 20c; oz., 30c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., \$1.00.

**True Jersey Wakefield** Heads evenly from latter part of June to first of July. Leaves yellow tint, stiff texture. Head very pale green; short; blunt and conical; sometimes tinged with red. Very early, productive, and a good keeper. Days to maturity, 75.

**Golden Acre Cabbage** A new variety, seven days ahead of the Jersey Wakefield. Heads are round, firm, and of exceptionally fine texture. Average weight is about 4 pounds to the head. Days to maturity, 68.  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., 20c; oz., 30c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., \$1.00.

**Charleston Wakefield** One of the best early varieties for southern home gardeners to plant. The plants stand frost with little harm. The heads are large and conical. Ready for use about a week later than Early Jersey Wakefield. Days to maturity, 71.

**Stein's Early Dwarf Flat Dutch** A short-stemmed variety, well suited for market garden culture, and being a good shipper is used very extensively by the produce growers in Texas. A well bred cabbage, and a certain header. Heads are somewhat smaller than the Early Flat Dutch. Days to maturity, 90.

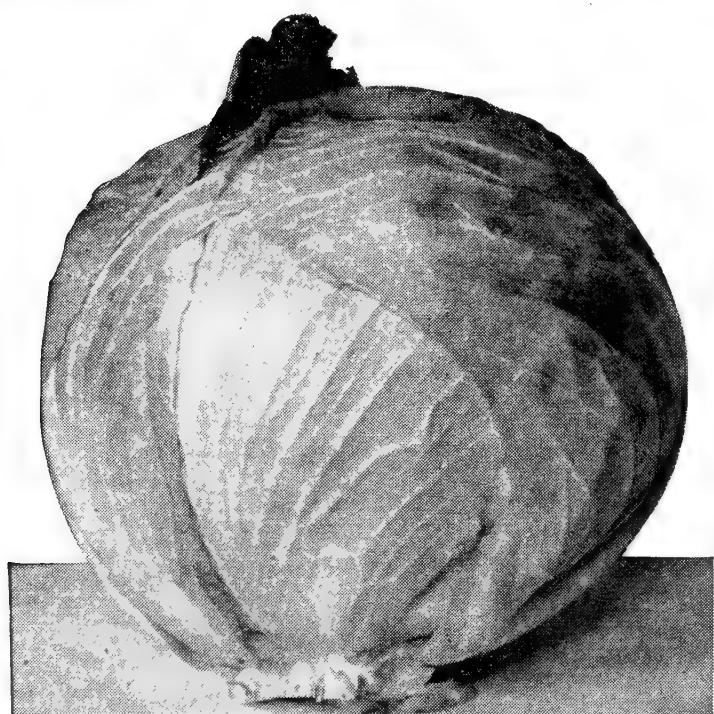
## Second Early or Round Head Varieties

**The Glory** Recently introduced from Holland. Combines earliness with good size, which are desirable qualities for market purposes. Leaves are large, spreading, curved and frilled. Heads are globular, or very nearly round, very solid and very large size. Days to maturity, 90c.

**Early Dwarf Flat Dutch** Popular because of its heat-resisting quality. Very good for medium early, main crop or later use. Short stemmed variety. Heads are round, solid and sometimes brown on top. Days to maturity, 100.

## FEED YOUR PLANTS OR THEY CAN'T FEED YOU

All plants must have proper nourishment. This can be easily and economically supplied by using commercial fertilizers. Instructions on the package will tell you how and when to apply.



Danish Ballhead

# CABBAGE, continued

This Page, All Packets, 10c, except varieties specially priced.  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., 15c; oz., 25c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 85c.

See page 24 for quantity prices of Garden Seeds.

## Main Crop Varieties

**Surehead** Similar to Late Flat Dutch. Rather long in stem, the head of average size, compact and regular. Grown by more than 100,000 planters. This cabbage keeps well and is a splendid shipper. Days to maturity, 110.

**Late Premium Flat Dutch** A tall stemmed variety, rather quicker to head than the late Flat Dutch cabbage, the leaves are large and glaucous; head is big, flattened, full and solid. Days to maturity, 115.

**Danish Ballhead** A sure header. The heads are round, hard, and extremely heavy, though not extra large. It will keep until March or April with almost no waste. Days to maturity, 110.  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., 20c; oz., 35c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., \$1.25.

## Yellows Resistant Varieties

**Jersey Queen** Exceptionally resistant to Yellows. Heads are of conical form, with broad base and pointed top. Compact plants and very productive. One of the first resistant varieties to mature, but is somewhat later than Jersey Wakefield from which this strain was developed. Days to maturity, 70.  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., 20c; 1 oz., 35c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., \$1.25.

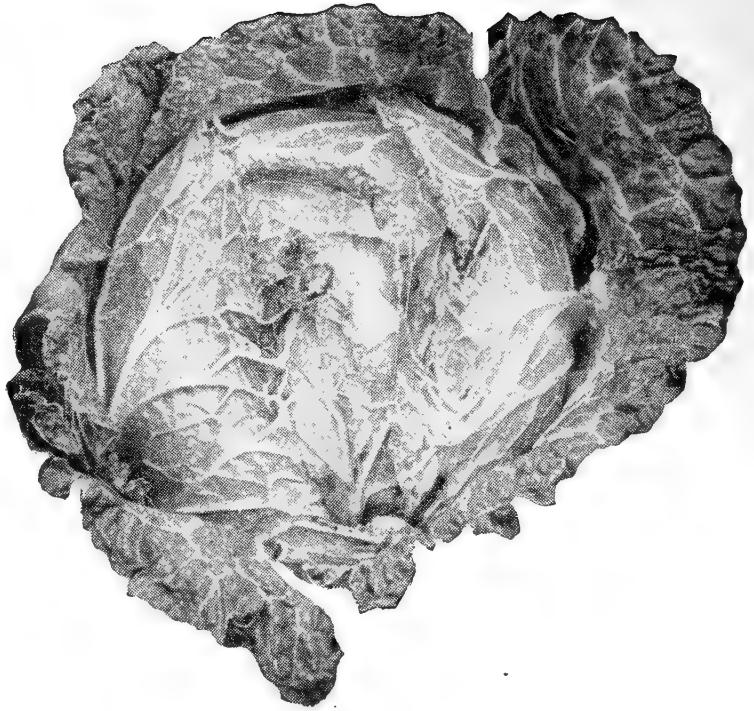
**Marion Market** Resembles Copenhagen Market but is later in maturing. Head is nearly round, yields heavily, and is excellent for kraut. Can be grown on yellows infested soil. Days to maturity, 80.  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., 20c; oz., 35c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., \$1.25.

**Wisconsin Ball Head** Yellows Resistant. Heads rather small but very hard. Short stem with blue-green leaves.  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., 25c; oz., 40c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., \$1.50.

## Red Cabbage

**Mammoth Red Rock** Violet-red, sometimes slightly mixed with green, and covered abundantly with bloom which gives them a blue tinge. Head rather large, rounded in shape, slightly depressed, not so deeply colored on the outside, but very deeply colored at the heart. Very productive. Days to maturity, 120.  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., 25c; oz., 40c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., \$1.25.

**Red Acre** The earliest red variety. Plants small, compact and short stemmed; heads of medium size, round, very hard and heavy, red colored throughout. A good shipper.  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., 25c; oz., 40c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., \$1.25.



Drumhead Savoy

## Savoy Cabbage

**Drumhead Savoy** Stem 5 to 6 inches high, stout, bearing a broad, thick, compact head, which is flat on top, sometimes tinged with wine-red, and almost perfectly smooth, being only partially crimped at the edges of the leaves. Outer leaves are numerous, broad, stiff, well spread out, and dark green in color. Bears early frosts very well. Days to maturity, 110.  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., 20c; oz., 35c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., \$1.25.

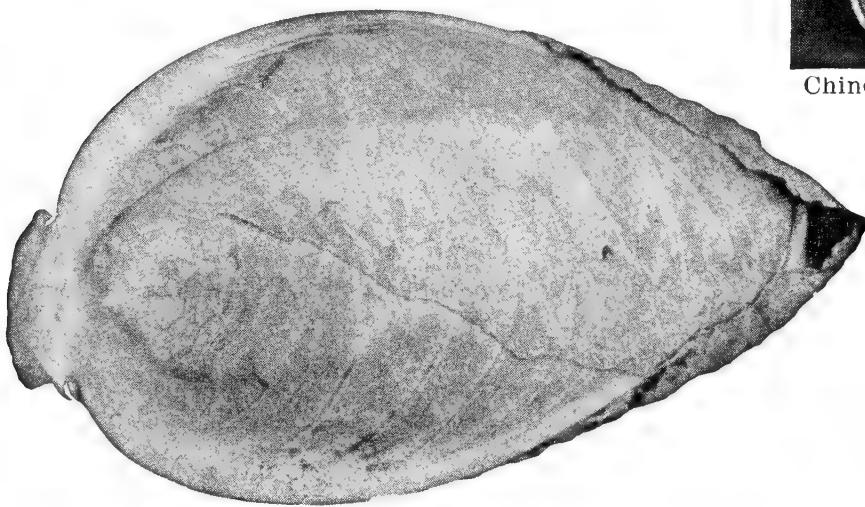


Chinese Cabbage

## Chinese or Celery Cabbage

### Pe Tsai—Wong Bok, Pekin

About 65 days. Sow last half of July or first of August for best results in this section. When matured this plant resembles Cos lettuce more than cabbage. Used in salads or may be cooked like cabbage or asparagus. Plants should be banked as they grow, or the leaves tied up over the center to produce celery-like form.  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., 20c; oz., 35c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., \$1.25.

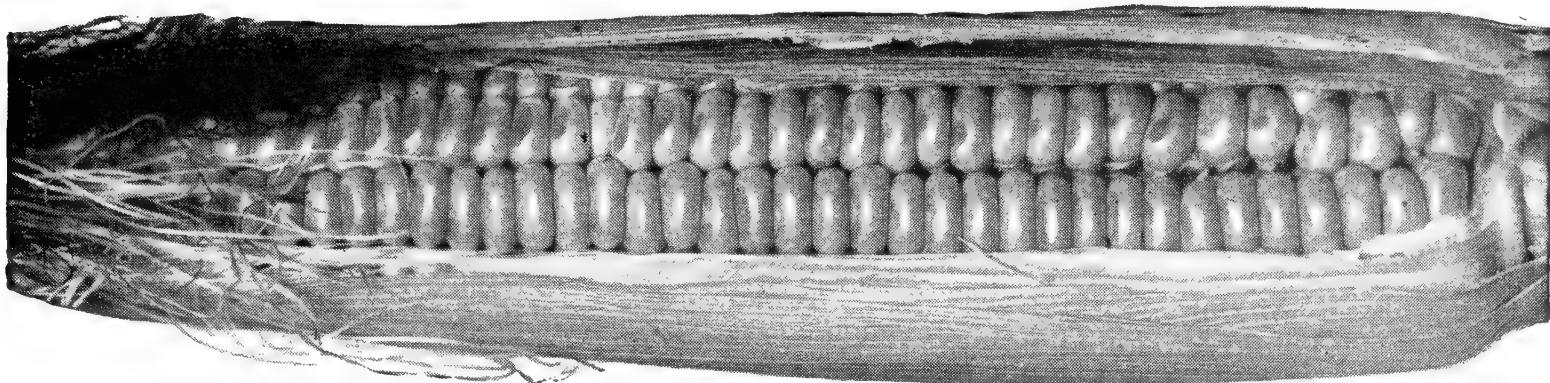


Wakefield



Field of Mammoth Red Rock

# 10c per packet..SWEET CORN..It's Best When Fresh



Golden Bantam Sweet Corn

**Planting Instructions** The seed should be planted about 2 inches deep, in drills 3 feet apart and thinned to a single stalk every 10 to 14 inches in the row. The cultivation should be frequent and thorough, all weeds should be kept down, and all suckers removed from around the base of plant. One pound will plant 275 hills, and 14 pounds will plant about an acre in drills.

## HYBRID VARIETIES

Hybrid varieties are preferred on account of uniformity of maturity, better quality, higher yield and resistance to disease.

Pkt., 10c postpaid.  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. and 1 lb. prices not postpaid.

### YELLOW

\***Golden Cross Bantam** (YELLOW). A hybrid cross of two inbred strains of Bantam. Developed by the Purdue Experiment Station. Matures about 8 to 10 days later than Golden Bantam. Better adapted to a wider range of conditions and less susceptible to Stewart's disease. Length of ear, 8 inches; number of rows, 12; days to maturity, 82.  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb., 35c; 1 lb., 55c.

**Marcross** An early, large eared, wilt resistant market hybrid. Rows are straight, fairly well filled tips and heavy husk coverage. Plants are 5-5½ feet and well rooted. Length of ear, 7-7½ inches; number of rows, 10-14 days to maturity, 72. 1 lb., 55c.

**Carmel Cross** Large gently tapering eared, wilt resistant, early market yellow hybrid. Length of ear, 7 inches; number of rows, 12-14; days to maturity, 78. 1 lb., 60c.

## OPEN-POLLINATED VARIETIES

### WHITE VARIETIES

**Stowell's Evergreen** This is the standard main crop variety, much used for the home garden, market and canning. It is exceptionally tender and sugary. Length of ear, 7½ inches; number of rows, 14-20; days to maturity, 94. Pkt., 10c;  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb., 25c; 1 lb., 40c.

**Country Gentleman** (SHOE PEG). A very fine variety for canning, home and market. Ears large, kernels small but deep and without any row formation. It matures late. Length of ear, 8 inches; days to maturity, 90. Pkt., 10c;  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb., 25c; 1 lb., 40c.

**Extra Early Adams** The very earliest. Ears 6 to 7 inches long, slightly tapered, 10 to 14 rows of creamy white kernels of good quality. Days to maturity, 71. Pkt., 10c;  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c.

**Trucker's Favorite** Has long been a favorite with many. Ears 8 to 9½ inches long, cylindrical with 10 to 16 rows of medium deep, ivory white kernels of medium depth and good quality. Days to maturity, 84. Pkt., 10c;  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c.

### YELLOW VARIETIES

**Golden Giant** A cross of Golden Bantam and Howling Mob. This is the largest of the yellow sugar varieties. Deep orange in color and extremely juicy and sweet. Length of ear, 6½ inches; number of rows, 12-16; days to maturity, 88. Pkt., 10c;  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb., 30c; 1 lb., 45c.

### YELLOW

**Ioana** An All-American. The delicious flavor, combined with resistance to wilt makes Ioana very popular for home consumption, for the market gardener and for canning. Ears about 8 inches long with 12 to 16 rows of deep, rather narrow, light yellow kernels. Days to maturity, 87.  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb., 35c; 1 lb., 55c.

**Tendergold** Somewhat earlier than Golden Cross Bantam. Ears nearly cylindrical, 1¾ inches in diameter with 12 to 16 rows of tender, golden yellow kernels. Days to maturity, 81.  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb., 35c; 1 lb., 55c.

### WHITE

**Hybrid Evergreen** (WHITE). Plant similar to Evergreen, but more uniform, higher yielding, higher sugar content, and more tender than the open-pollinated variety. Grains semi-narrow, plant dark green. Length of ear, 8 inches; number of rows, 12-16; days to maturity, 90.  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb., 35c; 1 lb., 60c.

**Hybrid Country Gentleman** Retains all the good quality of this long time favorite but is more productive and more resistant to drought. Days to maturity, 98.  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb., 35c; 1 lb., 65c.

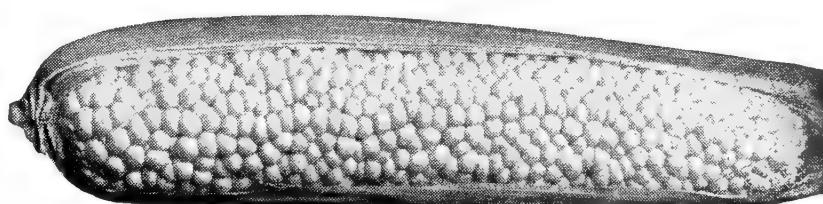
### YELLOW VARIETIES

\***Golden Bantam** Rather early variety, very tender and sweet, with rich flavor. Matures early and is comparatively free from worms. Length of ear, 6½ inches; number of rows, 8; days to maturity, 78. Pkt., 10c;  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb., 25c; 1 lb., 40c.

**Golden Gem** Extremely early, short plants bearing ears close to ground. Kernels deep yellow, tender and sweet. Length of ear, 6 inches; number of rows, 8; days to maturity, 67. Pkt., 10c;  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb., 30c; 1 lb., 45c.

**Improved Golden Bantam** More rows and larger than original Golden Bantam with a better yield. Length of ear, 6½ inches; number of rows, 10-14; days to maturity, 84. Pkt., 10c;  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb., 30c; 1 lb., 45c.

• • •



Country Gentleman

# CARROTS ... for table use

A Good Source of Vitamin A—the Eyesight Vitamin.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 50c; postpaid.

See page 24 for quantity prices of Garden Seeds.

**Planting Instructions** Any garden soil will grow carrots. For early crops sow as early in the spring as possible, and in rows 18 inches to 2 feet apart. Cover not more than  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch deep. When the plants are about 3 to 4 inches high thin out to 2 inches apart for the small early varieties and 4 inches apart for the late ones. Give them plenty of room. Keep them thoroughly hoed.

**Imperator** All American Selection 1933. Seven to 8 inches long, deep orange colored throughout, brittle, and sweet, has practically no core, and is an abundant cropper. Days to maturity, 72.

**\*Chantenay or Model** A Guerande of considerably longer size. It is delicate in flavor, juicy and sweet. Large-ly planted as a medium early variety. Days to maturity, 70.

**Danver's Half Long** Fine for table use and best of all for the stock breeder, since it is a wonderful producer. It is a slender half-long root, very well colored, and has a blunt end. Days to maturity, 75.

**Improved Long Orange** For stock feeding and table use. Fed to milk cows and gives to the butter a fine flavor and a beautiful golden color. Root is pale orange on the underground portion, and green above ground. It is a good keeper. Days to maturity, 80.

**Oxheart or Guerande** One of the best carrots for the table. It is remarkable for its great size and quickness of growth. The flesh is very tender and delicate, and a beautiful orange red, paler at the center. Days to maturity, 72.

**\*Red Core Chantenay** A fine early half-long, stump-rooted carrot. Color deep orange red, core of deeper color. Roots 5 to 6 inches long, 2 to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches thick at the crown. Days to maturity, 68.

**Nantes Half Long, Stump Rooted** One of the best table carrots, very tender and delicious. The flesh is orange red, fine grained and free from hard fibre or core. Roots grow from 6 to 7 inches long, holding their thickness throughout the entire length of the root and end abruptly into a thin, small tail. Days to maturity, 70.



Danver's Half Long

No home garden would be complete without a goodly supply of carrots planted for a succession, which can be achieved both by planting at different dates and by a choice of varieties.

Although light, sandy loam soils produce the smoothest and straightest carrots, all deep loam soils (except the heaviest clays) will produce satisfactory crops. Enormous yields are produced on muck soils. The home gardener is interested in growing the tender and, so far as possible, the coreless varieties.

Carrots are remarkably free from insects and plant diseases.

## CARROTS FOR STOCK FEEDING

Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 20c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 50c; postpaid.

**Large White or Belgian** Grows one-third out of the ground. Roots pure white, green above the ground. Flesh rather coarse and used exclusively for stock feeding purposes.

**Large Yellow Belgian** Practically the same as above only the flesh is yellow. This is also a very good keeper.

## CAULIFLOWER

**Planting Instructions** Clean and thorough cultivation is absolutely essential to success with this very exacting vegetable. On heavy clay soils frequent cultivation, that creates a dust mulch, will often make up for an insufficient water supply. Hoe right close to the plants, giving shallow cultivation as they expand. The "heads," to be kept white and tender, must be protected from the sun soon after they begin to form by tying the leaves together over them. The seed is sown in April for an early crop and in July for a fall crop.

**\*Early Snowball No. 16** Very early. Produces a very large compact head which is snowy white, which forms quickly and will not discolor easily. Finest on the market. Days to maturity, 55. Pkt., 25c;  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., 80c; 1 oz., \$1.50.

**\*Mountain Snowball** This variety is considered one of the very best for outdoor culture. It will withstand weather conditions that are utterly ruinous to the Erfurt strains. Days to maturity, 58. Pkt., 25c;  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., 80c; 1 oz., \$1.50.



Cauliflower, Early Snowball

# CUCUMBERS

## for SLICING and PICKLES . . .

All Packets on this page 10c; all other prices except those marked:  
oz., 20c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 50c; postpaid

For prices for larger quantities see page 24

### Planting Instructions

A light warm soil is preferable but they will grow in almost any soil if there is good drainage. When all danger of frost is past sow the seed about  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch deep in hills 4 feet apart each way. Earlier crops may be had by starting the plants in a hotbed and transplanting about three or four of the young plants to a hill or by using Hotkaps. Keep the soil well fertilized and well cultivated between the plants until the vines cover it. Keeping them picked before they reach full size will cause the plants to bear longer.

**Davis Perfect** Well bred selection of White Spine type, slim in shape, 9 inches long, dark green color changing to white. Very crisp. Days to maturity, 65.

**Improved Long Green** The most popular for general use. The flesh is thick, firm and crisp. The fruit is slender, about 10 to 12 inches long, and remains dark green in color until ripe. Days to maturity, 68. 1 oz., 20c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 65c.

**The Barteldes Cucumber** Winner of "AWARD OF MERIT" in the All American Selections of Vegetables for 1934. Description: Often called Barteldes Long Green in the South. A fine white spine variety, smooth dark green wax-like outer skin, crisp white flesh. Size 10 to 12 inches long by 3 inches thick. Particularly valuable to the shipper and market gardener because it keeps its color and fresh appearance long after it is picked. Days to maturity, 65. 1 oz., 20c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 60c.

**Cubit** Same type as Colorado but with straight sides and round ends. Dark green color. Length 8 inches. Small seed space. Days to maturity, 70. 1 oz., 20c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 75c.

**Early White Spine** Very hardy, vigorous, and also very productive. When young they are green, short, stout; and as they grow they become paler and marked with four or five white longitudinal lines. Fruit about 8 inches long. Days to maturity, 62.

**Chicago or WESTERFIELD PICKLING**, Well known and very popular. The fruits are about 6 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches long. Set very early and if kept pulled will continue to produce fruit until frost. Excellent for pickling. Days to maturity, 56.

You can't have a real good garden unless you start with good seeds. Barteldes Seeds have been producing fine vegetables for 84 years. They're tops.



Early Fortune

**Boston Pickling** A smooth-fruited variety about 6 inches long, bright green, and is much used for pickling. Days to maturity, 58.

**Early Fortune** Largely grown by market gardeners. Vines make a strong growth, producing abundant crops of fruit, slightly pointed, with a very dark green skin, and retains its color much longer than most other sorts. Days to maturity, 63.

**Prickly or WEST INDIAN GHERKIN**. A creeping and very branching plant. Fruit is oval, green, with white longitudinal streaks, turning pale yellow when ripe. When ripe is about 2 inches long and over 1 inch in diameter. Days to maturity, 60. 1 oz., 20c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 75c.

**Straight Eight** A Gold Medal Winner of 1935. One of the best for slicing. About 8 inches long and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter, straight and symmetrical. An excellent size for slicing and of a deep green when ready to use. Days to maturity, 66. 1 oz., 20c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 60c.

**Colorado (A&C)** Fruits 9 to 11 inches long, slight taper at both ends, dark green, and hold up well in shipping. Days to maturity, 66 to 68. 1 oz., 20c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 60c.

**National Pickling** One of the best all around pickles. Pickles are dark green, cylindrical, and blocky at both ends. Days to maturity, 55.

**Marketer** A dark green cucumber about 8 inches long, 2 $\frac{1}{4}$  inches thick and tapering slightly toward each end. Flesh is crisp and seed cavity small. Fine for home use, market and shipping. Days to maturity, 65. 1 oz., 20c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 60c.

The packet, ounce and  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. prices are postpaid. To all others add postage at parcel post rates.

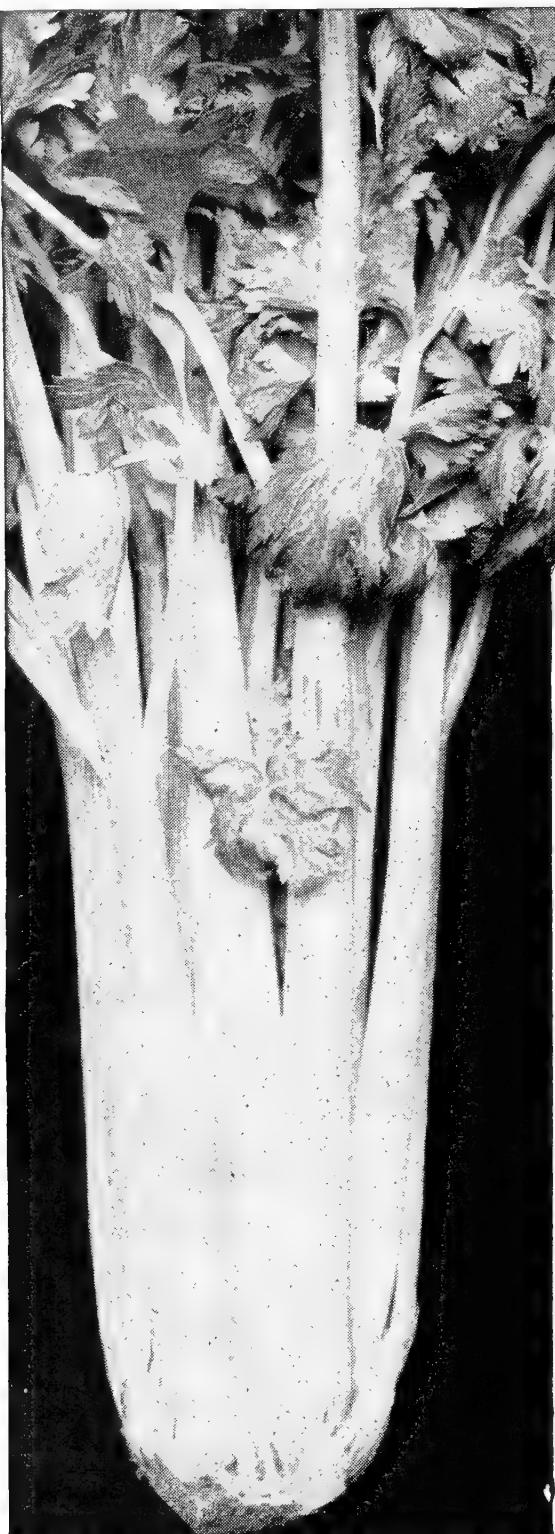


The Barteldes Cucumber

# CELERY

**Planting Instructions** For this climate sow celery in May or early June, in drills 4 to 6 inches apart and cover about  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch deep. When ready to transplant thin

out to 2 or 3 inches apart in the row, and leave growing until July or August when they should be planted in rows 18 to 20 inches apart and set 6 inches in the row. In planting press the ground around the plants but do not let any earth get into the heart.



Celery, Golden Self-Blanching

## CELERIAC or TURNIP-ROOTED CELERY

**Planting Instructions** Sow the latter part of April, covering seeds  $\frac{1}{4}$  of an inch. Thin out to about 1 inch apart in the row and transplant into rows 1½ feet apart and 6 inches apart in the row.

**Uses**—Served as a salad with French dressing, or served hot with cream sauce.

Roots are turnip-shaped, very smooth, tender and marrow-like. Pkt., 10c;  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., 25c; oz., 45c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., \$1.60.

**EGGPLANT** Packet, 10c;  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., 25c; 1 oz., 45c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., \$1.60.

**Planting Instructions** Sow in hotbeds very early in the spring; thin them out, as soon as big enough to be handled, to 3 to 4 inches each way and transplanted to 2 to 3 feet apart in very rich, warm ground. Do not plant them outside until the nights are real warm, as the least frost will, if it does not kill them, check the growth.

**Fort Myers Market** Fruits deep purple and long and oval. Very smooth skin and quite resistant to disease and heat. Days to maturity, 80.

**Black Beauty** The fruits set freely and develop quickly, so entire crop can be harvested before frost. They are large, thick, lustrous purplish black. Days to maturity, 90.

**New York Improved** **LARGE PURPLE SPINELESS.** Stem stout, not very tall, usually branching and of gray-green, slightly or not at all tinged with purple. Fruit is very large, of a short pear shaped and slightly flattened at both ends. Days to maturity, 92.

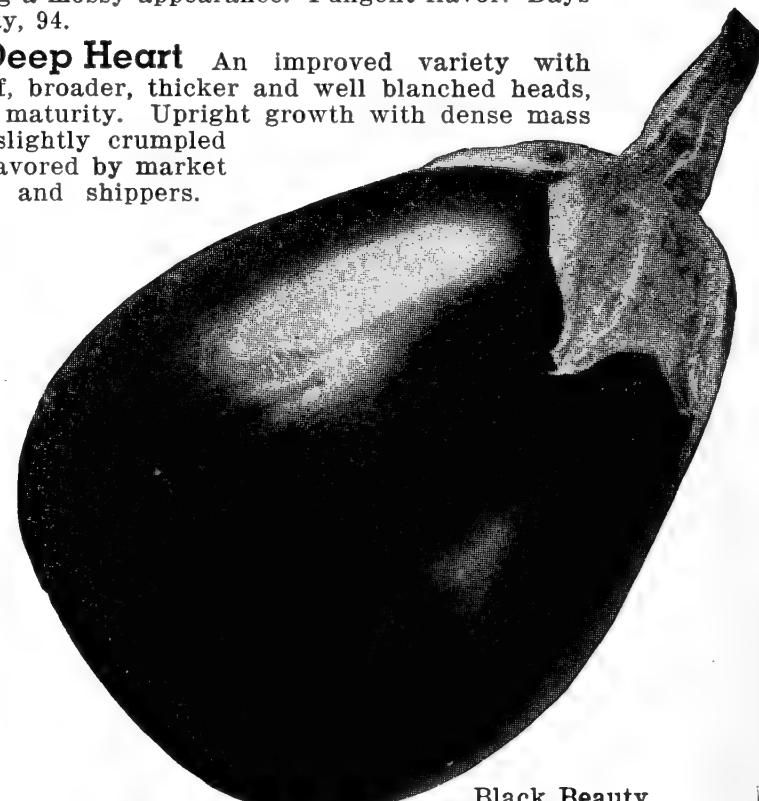
**ENDIVE** Packet, 10c; 1 oz., 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 50c.

**Planting Instructions** Same as Lettuce. Fine salad plant. Also used as "boiled Greens." Can be grown the year round. To blanch, tie the leaves together two or three weeks before gathering.

**Broad Leaved Batavian** Bright green leaves which are broad, twisted and waved. White midribs. Crisp and tender. Used in soups, stews and salads. Days to maturity, 90.

**Green Curled** Best for general use. Leaves finely cut, having a mossy appearance. Pungent flavor. Days to maturity, 94.

**Florida Deep Heart** An improved variety with larger leaf, broader, thicker and well blanched heads, earlier in maturity. Upright growth with dense mass of thick slightly crumpled leaves. Favored by market gardeners and shippers.



**Golden Self-Blanching** A very fine variety of French origin. Half dwarf, compact with well developed leaves. It needs very little blanching to fit it for the table. Days to maturity, 125. Pkt., 10c;  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., 25c; oz., 45c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., \$1.75.

**Giant Pascal** A very vigorous and an extremely productive variety, with short, broad, thick, tender and fleshy green ribs, which blanch very readily when earthed up. It keeps very well under cover during winter. Days to maturity, 135. Pkt., 10c;  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., 25c; oz., 45c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., \$1.50.

**White Plume** This variety is characterized by the silver-white color with which its leaves are partly tinged at first. It suffers easily from the cold and should be grown for autumn rather than for winter use. Days to maturity, 120. Pkt., 10c;  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., 30c; oz., 55c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., \$2.00.

## GARLIC

The root, or bulb, is composed of many small bulbs called "cloves," which are planted in the spring 6 to 8 inches apart, and in August the bulbs are ready to gather. Lb., 70c.

## KOHL-RABI

Packet, 10c; 1 oz., 20c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00; postpaid.

**Planting Instructions** Sow in the spring in rows 3 to 8 inches and afterwards thin out to 8 to 10 inches in a row. One ounce will produce 2,000 plants.

When used for the table it should be cut when quite small as it is then very tender and delicate, having the combined flavors of the cabbage and turnip.

**Early White Vienna** The ball forms quickly in this variety and is ready to be eaten about two months from time of sowing. Days to maturity, 60.

## LEEK

**Planting Instructions** For those who prefer milder onions, the leek deserves consideration. The home gardener will find its culture not at all difficult, since uniform stands from early seedlings result in luxuriant growth, especially in rich soils reinforced with fertilizer. It may be sown in drills or broadcast. When the plants are 6 inches high, transplant into rows about a foot apart, setting the plants 4 or 5 inches deep and about 6 inches apart in the rows.

**CULTURE**—The production of tender sheaves of leaves which constitute the edible stalk is accomplished by either hillng or setting the seedlings in trenches. Leek may be stored for winter use in outdoor trenches or in sand in cool cellars.

**Large London or Scotch Flag** Long, broad stem, leaves are rather dark green color, rather early and a very productive variety. Aside from being valuable for soups and salads, when blanched, makes an excellent dish if sliced and cooked. Days to maturity, 90. Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 40c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., \$1.40.

## OKRA or GUMBO

Packet, 10c; 1 oz., 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 35c.

The young green pods are used in soups or stews, or in the South as a separate side dish. They impart a rich flavor to soups.

**Planting Instructions** Sow late in the spring, after the ground has become warm, in drills 3 feet apart, and when the plants are 3 inches high thin out from 10 to 12 inches. They should be well manured. They also can be started in a hotbed and transplanted afterwards.

**Early Dwarf Prolific** It is a small fruited sub-variety of the Long Green Okra, but is earlier and more productive. The pods are very short. Days to maturity, 60.

**Tall** Pods are usually 6 to 8 inches long, slender, pointed and about 1 inch in diameter. Days to maturity, 62.

**White Velvet** Distinctly unlike other varieties in that the pod is perfectly smooth and round. They are of attractive appearance and superior flavor and tenderness. Pods are of extra large size and produced in great abundance. Days to maturity, 65.

**Clemson Spineless** A very uniform, spineless strain of Perkins Long Podded type. Days to maturity, 50 to 55.



Southern Giant Mustard

## MUSTARD

Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 40c; postpaid.

**Planting Instructions** Mustard greens or mustard spinach is an acceptable substitute for spinach and can usually be depended upon for satisfactory growth, even in poor soil. The seed should be sown as early in the spring as possible, or if wanted for a fall crop, in late July or early August. In the South the crops are often started in the fall for early spring salad. Seed is sown in drills about 12 inches apart, and the plants thinned to 5 or 6 inches in the row. Mustard has an especial appeal for the home gardener who has a fondness for "greens."

**Southern Giant Curled** Leaves are twice the size of the ordinary White Mustard and the flavor is sweet. Days to maturity, 35.

**Chinese** Very hardy. A large plant, leaves are often 14 to 16 inches long, with the edges often turned underneath. The leaves are eaten like spinach. Days to maturity, 40.

**Florida Broad Leaved** Exceptionally large, thick, bright green, smooth leaves with toothed edges; a quick grower. Days to maturity, 40.

**White English** The leaves are light green, mild and tender when young. Days to maturity, 35.

## MUSTARD SPINACH

**Tendergreen** A quick growing plant similar to foliage turnip but producing a crop of leaves in much shorter time. Earliest and quickest growing green. Very popular everywhere. Days to maturity, 28. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 45c.



Tall Okra

# LETTUCE

Prices of All Lettuce Except Those Priced: Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 50c;

## Planting Instructions

Sow in rows about 2 feet apart, seeds about two to the inch and covered from  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch. In growing head lettuce it is important that the heads develop as much as possible during cool weather. One ounce will sow a row 150 feet long; 3 pounds to the acre.

## LOOSE-LEAVED VARIETIES

**Grand Rapids (BLACK SEED).** The best leaf lettuce to sow outside for the summer market, and recommended for family use. It does not form a head but produces beautiful, long, curly and wrinkled leaves. Days to maturity, 45.

**Black Seeded Simpson** Plant is compact and consists of a firm, well blanched, rounded to elongated and V-shaped cluster of leaves, closely drawn together. Days to maturity, 40.

**Early Curled or White Seeded Simpson**

Plant spreading and forming a rounded to low V-shaped, well balanced, dense cluster of leaves. Days to maturity, 40.

## HEAD LETTUCE

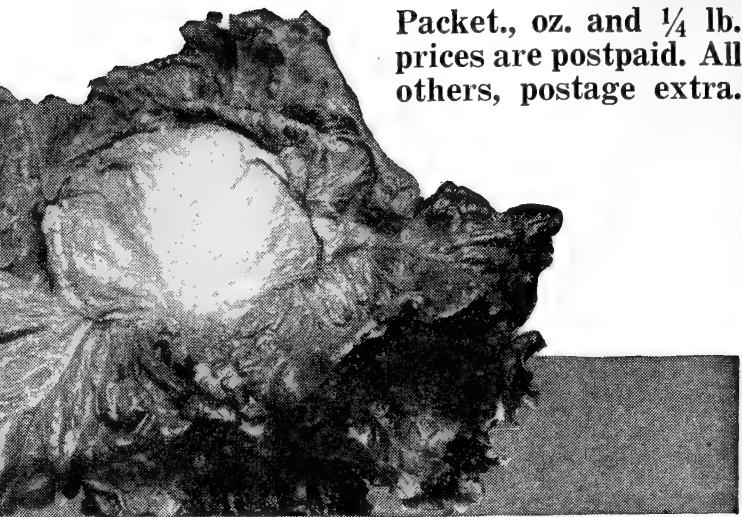
**Iceberg (WHITE SEED).** A curled heading medium large, crisp, green variety, edges fringed and tinged with brown, a sort having outer leaves of strong ribs enclosing an exceedingly crisp, white interior. Days to maturity, 60. 1 oz., 20c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 60c.

**Early Prize Head (WHITE SEED).** Forms a large, tender, crisp, loose head, bright green crimped leaves tinged with red. Days to maturity, 45.

**May King (WHITE SEED).** The best Butterhead lettuce for forming as well as early spring planting in the open ground. It is extremely hardy, and therefore can be planted very early. Days to maturity, 60.

**New York or Wonderful (WHITE SEED).** A very crisp variety, strictly cabbage-heading, very large, late, extremely slow to seed. Leaves blistered, crumpled and twisted. Days to maturity, 75. 1 oz., 25c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 90c.

**Progress** An excellent new variety developed at Beltsville, Md. Early, dark green, thick-leaved, heavily savoyed, crisped variety. Highly resistant to Tip burn. Pkt., 15c;  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., 35c; oz., 60c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., \$1.80.



New York or Wonderful

**New York No. 12** An early improved strain of New York for spring and summer. It is a well bred selection of this famous lettuce, being lighter in color, more desirable for general planting. Days to maturity, 73. 1 oz., 25c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 90c.

**Great Lakes Lettuce** Imperial type that really stands up and produces heads in hot weather. Heads are large, deep green, with thick crisp leaves. Resistant to tip burn. Can remain in the field longer than other varieties before cutting. Days to maturity, 86. Pkt., 15c;  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., 25c; 1 oz., 45c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., \$1.60.

**Imperial 847** Heads are medium large and solid. Does fairly well in hot weather and is resistant to tip burn. Black seeded. Days to maturity, 85. 1 oz., 35c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., \$1.00.

**Imperial 44** Heads medium large, slightly flattened and compact. Days to maturity, 82. 1 oz., 35c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., \$1.00.

**Big Boston (WHITE SEED).** A splendid shipper, sure header, reliable and hardy, and is a good late summer or autumn variety. Days to maturity, 70.

**Hanson (WHITE SEED).** Plant spreading, but not loose in habit and forming a globular, extremely hard, well defined, well branched head, with leaves blistered, crumpled and twisted. Days to maturity, 65.

**Paris White Cos** The Cos or Celery Lettuce is a very distinct type, having a tall, elongated head. Large size plant with medium green leaves, well blanched and compact. Excellent for either home or market. Days to maturity, 65.

## PARSLEY

Packet, 10c; 1 oz., 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 40c; postpaid.

**Planting Instructions** Seeds germinate very slowly, three or four weeks elapse sometimes before it makes its appearance. It should be sown early in the spring, previously soaking the seed for a few hours in tepid water. Sow thickly in rows a foot apart and half an inch deep.

**Moss or Triple Curled** In this variety divisions of leaves are deeply cut, and each small segment is turned back on upper side, giving the whole leaf a crisped or curled appearance. Extra fine for garnishing and culinary purposes. Days to maturity, 70.

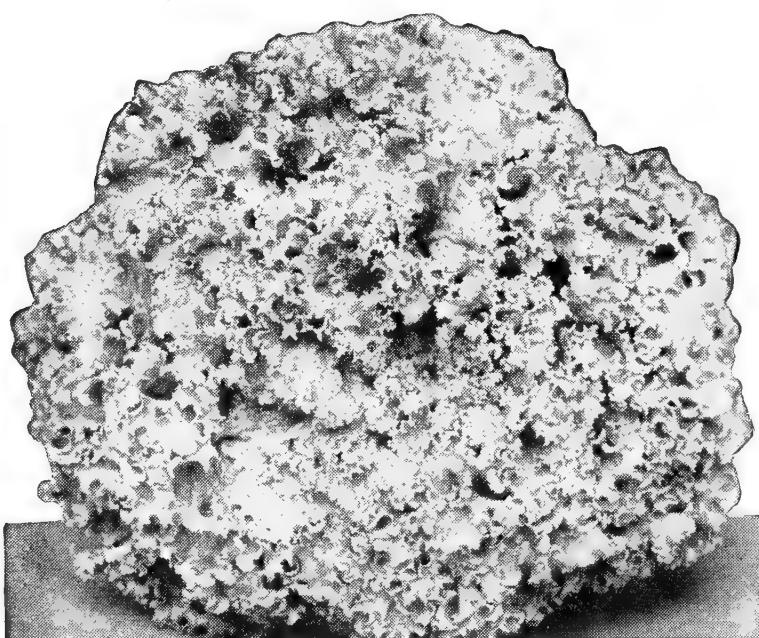
**Turnip Rooted** In this kind of Parsley it is not the leaves, but the thick fleshy roots, which form the edible part of the plant. They are of a dingy white color, and resemble parsnips. Used mostly for flavoring soups. Days to maturity, 90.

## PARSNIPS

Packet, 10c; 1 oz., 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 40c; postpaid.

**Planting Instructions** Parsnips are grown in the same manner as Carrots, only they may be sown earlier.

**Hollow Crowned or Sugar** The roots, which are creamy white, grow 10 to 12 inches long and are smooth, tender, sweet and of excellent flavor. This variety is very easily raised and is very productive. Days to maturity, 95.



Grand Rapids

# WATERMELONS

Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50;  
except as noted.

**Planting Instructions** The same as for Muskmelons, except that they should be planted from 8 to 10 feet apart each way. The seedlings must be protected from the cucumber beetle until the foliage becomes toughened.

**Irish Gray** Free from hard centers and strings, very firm, and does not break when sliced. Matures in about 90 days. Greenish gray color; does not sunburn. Seed white. Days to maturity, 90.

**Tom Watson** Immensely popular because there is delicious sweetness. The flesh is rich red, crisp and tenderly melting. Reaches the size of 24 to 28 inches in length, and 12 to 14 inches in diameter. It has a mottled, dark green rind, thin, but tough enough to stand shipping. Seed white, spotted with brown. Days to maturity, 90.

**Halbert Honey** The melons are oblong in form, skin is smooth, of dark green color, thin, and rather brittle; on this account the melons do not stand shipping well. But for home use they are excellent. Seed creamy white, black tipped. Days to maturity, 85.

**Kleckley Sweet** Well named, for the flesh of this melon is sweet as honey. The rind is dark green, and only about one-half inch thick. Seeds are white, lying close to the rind, leaving a large solid heart. Days to maturity, 86.

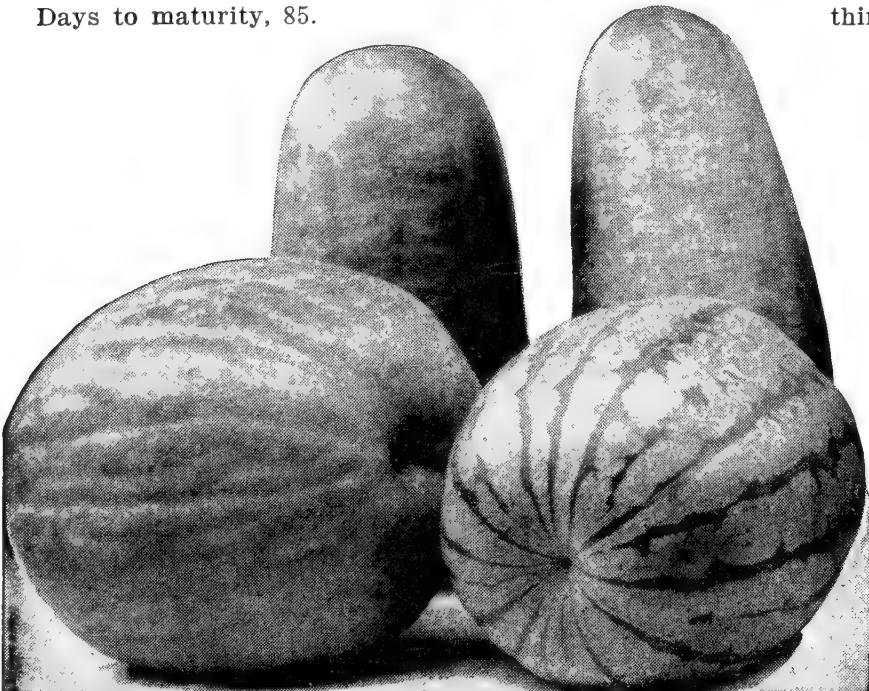
**Kleckley No. 6** A wilt resistant variety of high quality developed by Dr. I. J. Wilson at the Iowa Experiment Station. Same type as Kleckley Sweet with same high sugar content. Days to maturity, 88. Oz., 20c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 70c; lb., \$1.50.

**Red Russian or Early Kansas** Fruits large, oval, striped, with bright red flesh. Very sweet and of fine flavor. Rather hard shell makes it a good shipper. Seed reddish brown. Days to maturity, 82.

**Stone Mountain** A very fine melon, especially popular in the southern states, where the fruits frequently weigh 50 to 80 pounds. The flesh is solid, bright scarlet in color, has few seeds, and is very sweet. Seed white. Days to maturity, 88.

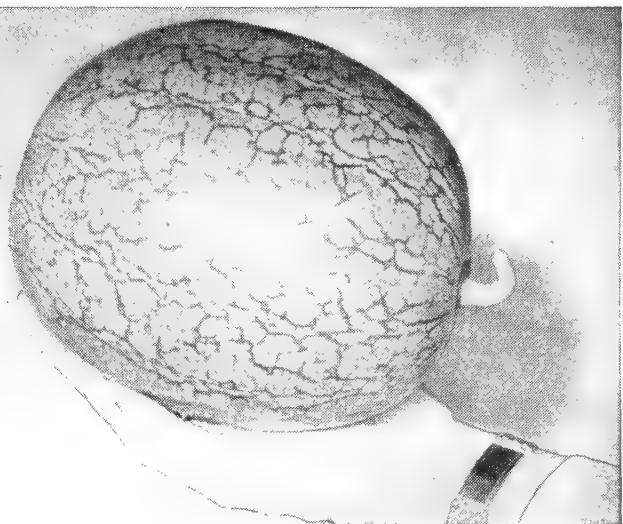
**Stone Mountain** No. 5. A wilt resistant strain. oz., 20c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 70c.

**"King and Queen" Winter Watermelon** Spherical in shape, ivory shell, pink center. Average weight 25 pounds. The most luscious, handsome, and valuable winter watermelon in the world. Seeds black. Days to maturity, 85.



Upper left—"Tom Watson"    Upper right—"Kleckley's Sweet"  
Lower left—"Stone Mountain"    Lower right—"New Striped Klondike"

Prices of Packets, ounces and  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. are postpaid.  
All others, postage extra.



New Hampshire Midget

**New Hampshire Midget** 1951 All American Gold Medal Winner. A very small, extremely early maturing oval melon. Under favorable conditions it ripens in 65 days, and therefore very desirable for short growing seasons. Light or grey-green in color with narrow, irregular markings, average weight two and a half pounds, diameter six inches, with red flesh and very thin rind. Flesh solid and sweet. Seed Black. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., \$1.00.

**Pie Melon** Kansas Stock Pie Melon or Colorado Preserving Melon. A boon to the dry land farmer. The melons grow to a large size, some of them weighing as high as 60 to 70 pounds. The flesh is firm and solid with few seeds. Will keep all winter and can be fed to stock the same as turnips and beets.

**Florida Giant or Black Diamond** A melon which is becoming very popular throughout the Central West and southern districts. Makes a vigorous vine growth, does not sunburn as easily as many varieties; develops unusually attractive enormous fruits. Fruit large oval shape, very dark green color with blush bloom; flesh bright red and of very sweet delicate flavor. Seeds dark brownish black. Days to maturity, 95. Oz., 20c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 60c; lb., \$1.60.

**Dixie Queen** A new melon, a favorite for home or market garden or shipping. Flesh is bright red, rind thin, but tough; heavy yilder. Outer skin is light green splotched and striped with dark green. White seed. Days to maturity, 85. Oz., 20c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 60c; lb., \$1.50.

**Dixie Queen** Wilt Resistant. Oz., 25c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 80c.

**Klondike** A wonderful variety for local markets. Fruit is oblong, 16x10 inches, and weigh about 25 pounds. Flesh is deep red and the rind is dark. Sweet and firm. Days to maturity, 85.

**STRIPED KLONDIKE.** Similar to Klondike except rind has irregular dark green stripes on light green background.

**Northern Sweet** Sometimes referred to as Ice Box Melon. Melons small, nearly round, medium green with dark green stripes; rind very thin. Flesh deep red, crisp, sweet and of good flavor. Seeds light brown with darker edge. Oz., 20c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 60c; lb., \$1.50.

**Sweetheart** Vine vigorous and productive. Fruit large, rounded or slightly oblong; skin pale green, with bands of deeper color, flesh red, melting and very sweet. Seed black. Days to maturity, 89.

# MUSKMELONS

Easy to Grow Your Own - and Good to Eat

Packet, 10c; 1 oz., 20c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 60c; postpaid.

**Planting Instructions** Muskmelons will grow on nearly any garden soil, but they will do best and mature earlier on a rich, sandy loam. The seed should not be planted until all danger of frost is past. Plant eight to ten seeds in hills about 6 feet apart each way, and cover to a depth of  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch. After all danger of bugs is over, thin out to three or four strongest plants per hill, and cultivate until the vines cover the ground.

## GREEN FLESHED VARIETIES

**Rocky Ford** It is of small size, oval shape, average weight is less than  $2\frac{3}{4}$  pounds; skin is thin, netted, first green then a peculiar gray when ripe; flesh is pale green and very sweet. Days to maturity, 95.

**Honey Dew Melon** The Honey Dew melon was produced by crossing the Rocky Ford with an African melon, and the Improved Hybrid Casaba; retaining the sweetness of the Rocky Ford, the delicious flavor of the Casaba. The average size is 6 to 8 inches in diameter, 7 to 8 inches in length, and weigh 5 to 6 pounds. The flesh is emerald green, very thick, fine-grained, and can be eaten to the rind. Days to maturity, 110.

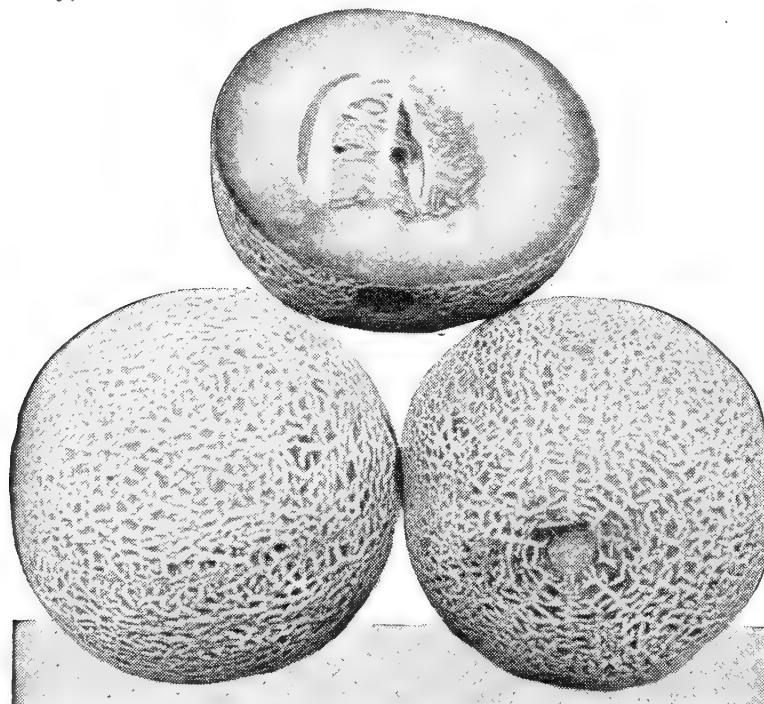
**Extra Early Hackensack** An improved and earlier variety of Hackensack. Medium size, weigh from 3 to 6 pounds, and heavily ribbed. Fine for light, warm, sandy soils. Days to maturity, 88.

## YELLOW FLESHED VARIETIES

**Improved Perfecto** Melons are almost spherical and from 6 to 7 inches in diameter. Mature early, in from 80 to 85 days. Cream colored when ripe and solidly netted. Very thick meat of fine quality and flavor. Days to maturity, 90.

**Hale's Best No. 36** Very early. Fruit oval but quite irregular in size and shape. Flesh is salmon colored; skin is very heavily netted. Days to maturity, 85.

**Hearts of Gold or IMPROVED HOODOO.** Melons are of medium size, round and distinctly ribbed. Flesh is very firm, of a deep orange color, fine grained, of remarkable sweetness and juicy flavor. Days to maturity, 90.



Improved Perfecto



Greeley Wonder



Hale's Best

**Burrell's Gem** It has a salmon flesh of unusual thickness, about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 inches, the rind is very thin, slightly ribbed, and heavily netted. In size, it averages 6 inches in length by 4 inches in diameter. Days to maturity, 95.

**Banana Muskmelon** A long yellow fleshed melon. Meat of rich salmon color and highly flavored. When mature reaches a length of 20 to 28 inches, and is almost solid. Don't pick the melons until they are thoroughly ripe as they are then at their best. Days to maturity, 105.

**Queen of Colorado** Melons are of good size, often weighing four pounds or more. Outer surface slightly ribbed covered with a gray netting. Flesh is very thick, sweet and of a deep orange color. Days to maturity, 88.

**Greeley Wonder** It produces large melons which resemble the old time muskmelon in shape, having deep ribs, well netted skin and flesh of richest golden yellow. Its taste is much like the Rocky Ford melon. Days to maturity, 90.

**Salmon Tinted Pollock 10-25** Pink Meated or Salmon Tinted Rocky Ford type but considerably larger than the standard Rocky Ford. It is very rust resistant, very hardy and an excellent shipper. Days to maturity, 95.

**Imperial 45 or Hale's Best 45** Mildew resistant, oval shaped, medium size, with heavy net. Flesh deep salmon, thick and with small seed cavity. Days to maturity, 86.

See page 24 for quantity prices of Garden Seeds.

# ONIONS

Easy to Grow . . .

Good to Eat . . .

Fine Keepers

**Planting Instructions** Onions can be grown from seed, plants or sets. Sowing seed gives a wider choice of varieties, is more economical and some believe that onions grown from seed are sweeter. Onions do best in sandy loam which has been fertilized. Sow seed early in the spring in drills.

If rows are 12 to 14 inches apart for hand cultivation, it takes 4½ pounds to the acre, if 24 to 36 inches apart for horse or tractor cultivation, only 1½ to 2 pounds are required per acre.

Frequent cultivation and hand weeding are both necessary because Onions must be kept clean.

For the small garden we recommend Onion Sets or Onion Plants. Mature onions from Onion Sets are the better keepers. Plant either sets or plants in rows about 14 inches apart and about 2 inches apart in the row. Pull alternate plants for green onions, leaving the others to grow to mature onions.

**Sweet Spanish (UTAH STRAIN)** One of the largest and one of the best all around onions grown. Of attractive, light yellow color and a dandy shipper; flesh clear white, tender and sweet and mild flavor. Days to maturity, 110. Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 30c; 1 oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.40; postpaid.

**White Sweet Spanish** The pure white flesh of this onion is fine grained and exceptionally sweet. It is a splendid sort to use in salads or other ways without cooking. Days to maturity, 108. Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 30c; 1 oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.50.

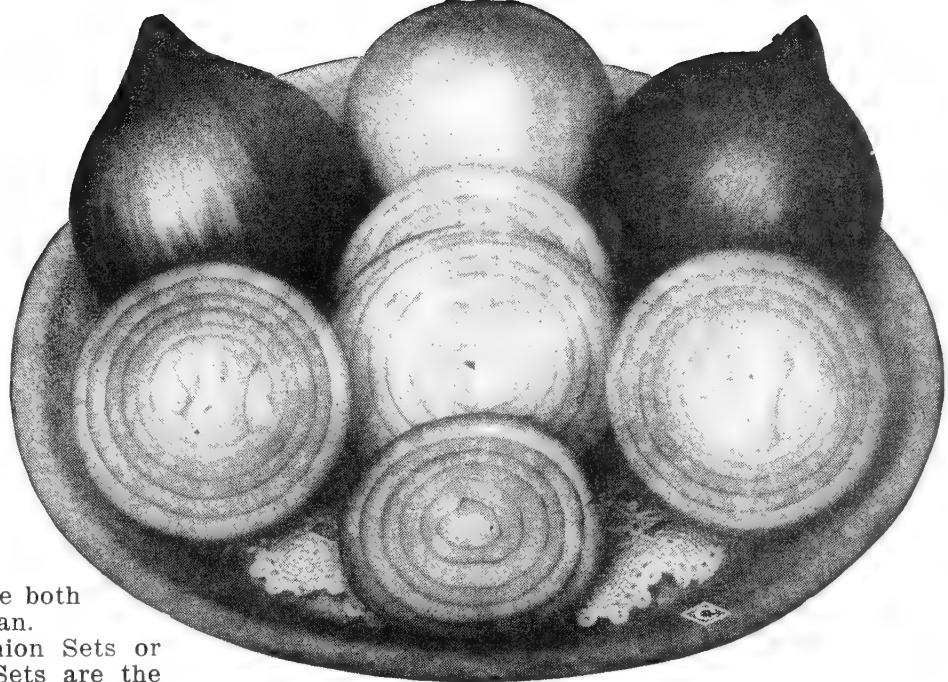
**Jumbo White Sweet Spanish** A very large white onion with a clear skin and small neck. Bulbs run uniform and yields are large. Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 40c; 1 oz., 60c; ¼ lb., \$2.00.

**White Lisbon** A very popular white bunching variety which is grown exclusively for table or green onions. Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 30c; 1 oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.25.

**Yellow Globe Danvers** Globular shape, flesh white, mildly flavored; skin brownish yellow. A good paying onion for general crop. Good size, a good keeper, and very productive. Days to maturity, 112. Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 25c; 1 oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.25.

**Mountain Danvers** Considered by many onion growers as the best type of semi-globe shaped onion in existence. Small neck, bright, even color, and ripens very early; good keeper. Days to maturity, 110. Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 25c; 1 oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.25.

**Southport Red Globe** A fine medium early or main crop variety; skin is deep red and the bulbs are globe shaped, smooth surface, small neck and reach full size within 110 days. Strong flavor, very firm and superior quality. Days to maturity, 120. Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 25c; 1 oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.25.



Large Red Wethersfield

**Large Red Wethersfield** The old standard sort. It grows to full size in about 95 days from seed, and is a good drought resister. The skin is thick and of a deep red color. Days to maturity, 110. Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 25c; 1 oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.25; postpaid.

**White Silverskin or Portugal** Bulb silvery white, flattened, and about 2 to 3 inches in diameter. An excellent medium early sort. Days to maturity, 100. Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 25c; 1 oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.25.

**Southport White Globe** Bulb is silvery white, with a diameter of from 2½ to 3¼ inches, firm, and keeps remarkably well. Days to maturity, 112. Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 25c; 1 oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.25.

**Barteldes Early Grano** This is an excellent, new onion which is becoming very popular wherever used, due to the fact that it is a heavy yielder, a good keeper and shipper, and in some sections of the Southwest matures as much as 30 days earlier than the Sweet Spanish. Globe type, top-shaped, of light straw color, and very sweet and mild in flavor. Days to maturity, 85. Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 30c; 1 oz., 55c; ¼ lb., \$1.75.

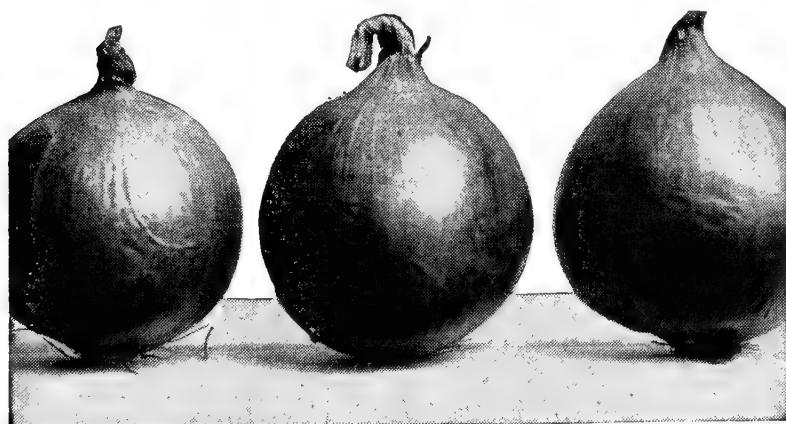
**Early Yellow Globe** A fine, early, globe shaped onion. Earlier than SouthPort Yellow Globe and still a good keeper. Days to maturity, 100. Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 25c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.50.

**Yellow Ebenezer** An excellent keeping, flat, mild onion. Used extensively for growing yellow onion sets. Days to maturity, 100. Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 25c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.20.

**White Ebenezer** A new variety that is very similar to the yellow and promises to be very popular. Days to maturity, 100. Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 30c; oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.75.

**White Bermuda** They are called white, but really are of a pale yellow color, very large size and of extremely mild, pleasant flavor. Days to maturity, 90. Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 30c; 1 oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.25.

**Crystal White Wax** This is a large, flat, pure white onion, which is shipped in such large quantities from Texas each season. It matures early, is very productive, and is mild and sweet. Days to maturity, 90. Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 30c; 1 oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.40.



Southport Red Globe

## ONION SETS - Extra Fine

**RED, YELLOW or WHITE BOTTOM SETS . . .** Plant for spring green onions or for mature winter onions. 1 lb., 30c, not postpaid.

# PEAS

Pkt., 10c;  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb., 25c; lb., 40c; pkt. postpaid.

**Planting Instructions** Freshly gathered, home-grown Peas are a real treat. The Pea is a cool weather plant, so make your first planting of Alaskas as soon as the ground can be worked. Follow this in about two weeks with later maturing varieties so you will have fresh garden peas over a longer period.

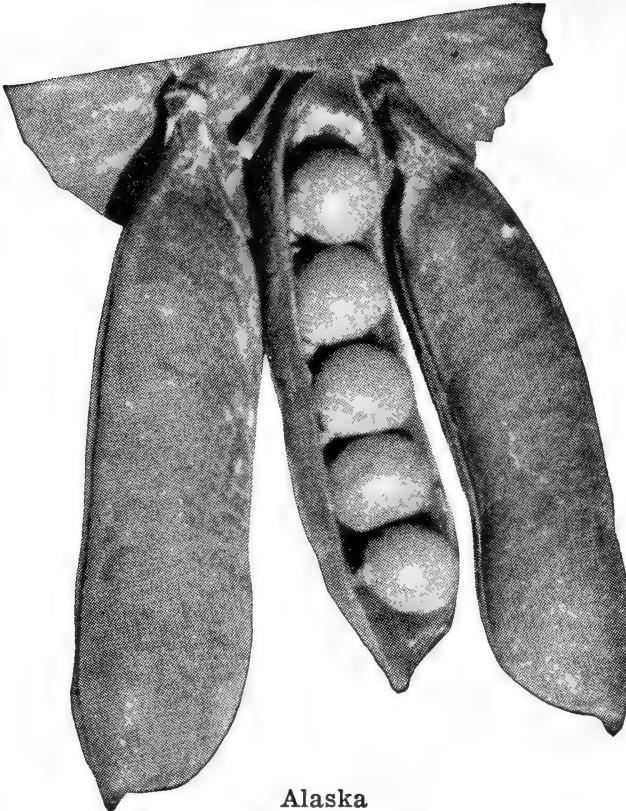
Plant in single or double rows from  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 feet apart, dropping a seed every inch and covering from 2 to 3 inches.

In order to encourage continuous bearing, pick the pods just as soon as they become fit to eat.

Aphids, small sucking insects, are the most common insect pests on Peas. Spray or dust with a contact insecticide containing Rotenone or Black Leaf 40.

## EARLY SMOOTH VARIETIES

**Alaska** **Wilt Resistant.** A remarkably early variety, and a good yielder. Pods round, straight and square ended, containing six light green peas. We advise market gardeners to give this variety a trial. Length of pod,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches; length of vine, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  feet; days to maturity, 52.



Alaska

## EARLY WRINKLED VARIETIES

**\*Laxtonian** Laxtonian Peas grow 18 inches high, but the vines are exceedingly vigorous and produce pods averaging  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches long, straight and pointed, containing seven or eight large peas. Length of pod, 4 inches; length of vine, 18 inches; days to maturity, 58.

**Premium Gem** A popular dwarf variety for family use on account of its exquisite buttery flavor; pods well filled to ends; early in maturing. Length of pod, 2 $\frac{3}{4}$  inches; length of vine, 28 inches; days to maturity, 63.

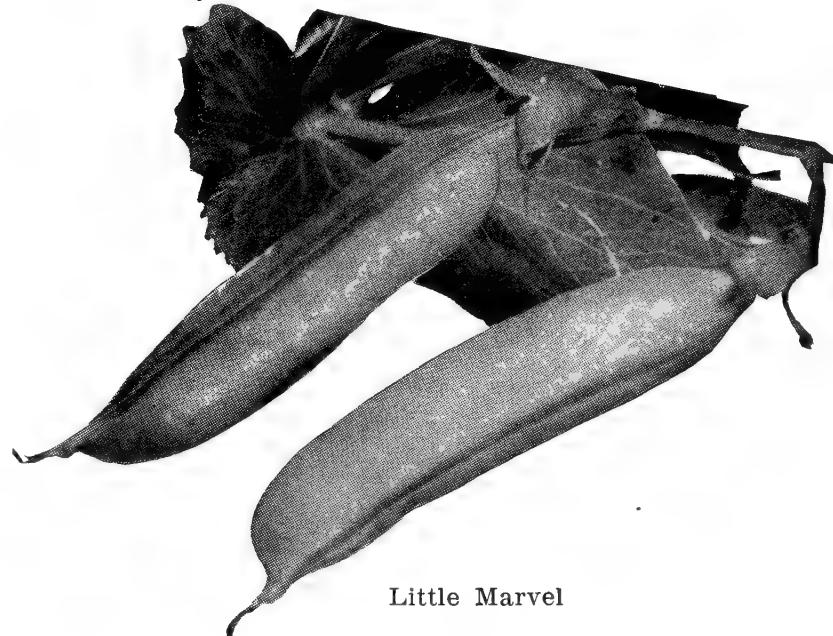
**Nott's Excelsior** This variety is very popular in the West and Central West. It stands drought better than most other varieties. The vines are high, which permits close planting in rows, and they are self-supporting. Length of pod, 3 inches; length of vine, 26 inches; days to maturity, 60.

**American Wonder** Quite distinct from all other peas in habit of growth and appearance; pods are straight, well filled to the ends. Length of pod, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches; length of vine, 16 inches; days to maturity, 57.

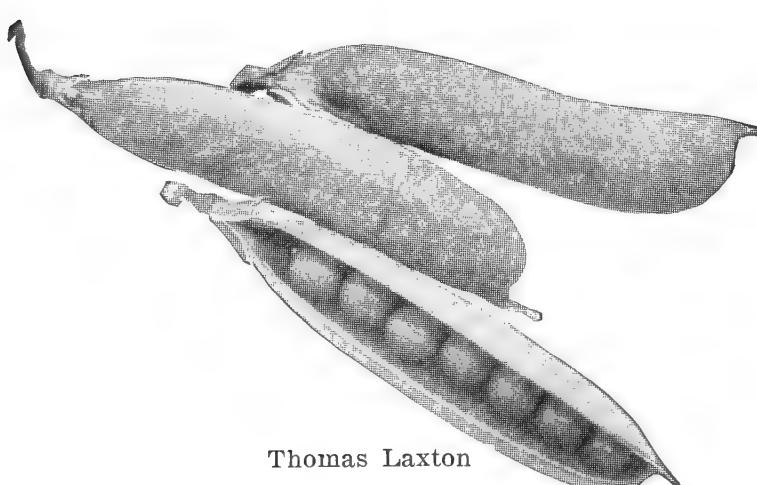
**\*Thomas Laxton** Very popular, early, large-podded, hardy variety, producing an abundance of large, well filled pods. Length of pod, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches; length of vine, 30 inches; days to maturity, 60.

**Little Marvel** An early dwarf variety of excellent quality; extensively used for shipping and local marketing. Length of pod, 3 inches; length of vine, 18 inches; days to maturity, 60.

**Giant Stride** **Wilt Resistant.** Vines 16 to 18 inches tall, dark green with rather large pods well filled with peas of excellent flavor. Matures in 74 days.



Little Marvel



Thomas Laxton

## MAIN CROP VARIETIES

**\*Tall Telephone or Alderman** Very robust and vigorous growing plant, producing pods of very large size. Length of pod, 5 inches; length of vine, 48 inches; days to maturity, 70.

**Dwarf Telephone** This variety was obtained by crossing the Stratagem and the Telephone. The season is medium, ripens about a week earlier than the Stratagem. Length of pod, 4 inches; length of vine, 2 feet; days to maturity, 74.

**Everbearing** Unexcelled for profusion and continuance of bearing. Plant has a remarkable branching habit; will do well without sticks or brush. Length of pod, 4 inches; length of vine, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  feet; days to maturity, 73.

**Laxton's Progress** A good variety for home gardens and shipping. May be planted almost as early as smooth pea varieties. Length of pod, 4 inches; length of vine, 20 inches; days to maturity, 60.

**Dwarf Gray Sugar** A dwarf plant, producing an abundance of edible pods which are very sweet and tender. They are prepared for the table just as you would snap beans and are served with white sauce. Length of pod, 2 to 3 inches; length of vine, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  feet; days to maturity, 66.

\* Recommended for "Quick Freezing."

# PEPPERS

Pkt., 10c;  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., 25c; 1 oz., 40c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., \$1.50; postpaid. Except those specially priced.

**Planting Instructions** They thrive best in a warm, deep, fairly moist, fertile, sandy loam, although they are often grown commercially on moderately heavy soils. They should be started in hotbeds, in February or March, and not planted outside until the soil is warm and there is no danger of frost. Set the plants in rows 2 feet apart and 18 inches in the row.

## SWEET VARIETIES

**Barteldes Ruby Giant** A cross between the Ruby King and the Chinese Giant, having the good qualities of both. The peppers are of very large size and so sweet and mild that they can be eaten raw. The flesh is very thick and when ripe is of a deep red color; matures early. Days to maturity, 75.

**California Wonder** This new introduction of sweet pepper has strong, thick walls which are crisp and juicy. Similar to the Chinese Giant, but considered superior because of the thick walls, and is larger. Fruits are about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches long and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter. Days to maturity, 76.

**Early Calwonder** Similar to California Wonder but earlier and smaller.

**Ruby King** A remarkably mild and pleasant pepper of bright red color, growing 4 to 5 inches long, by about 3 inches through. The fruit is tapering or cone-shaped. Days to maturity, 70.

**Large Bell or Bull Nose** A thick-set plant of light green color, branches short and stiff; fruit has four deep furrows and four corresponding ridges along the sides. Flesh is very thick with few seeds. Usually mildly flavored. Days to maturity, 60.

**Chinese Giant** A late leafy variety, with square fruit of splendid shape for stuffing, of glossy-red color when ripe, very large, and of mild flavor. Days to maturity, 80.  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., 35c; 1 oz., 60c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., \$1.80.

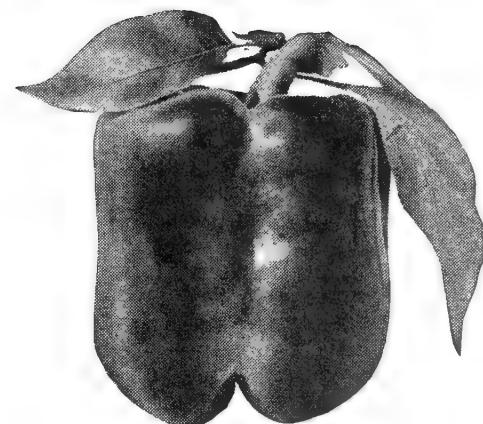
**Pepper Pimento** Very mild with thick heavy flesh and has a delicate flavor. The shape is very good, being of medium length and smooth. Delicious when used in salads or creamed like onions. Days to maturity, 75.

## "HOT" VARIETIES

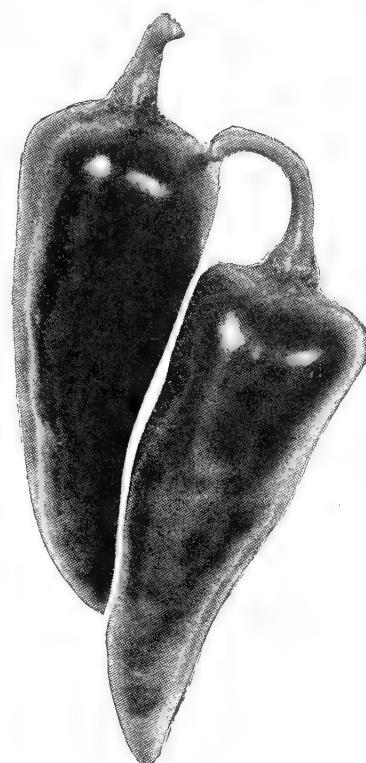
**Long Red Cayenne** Fruit is a brilliant coral red, conical, and from 2 to 3 inches long and about 1 inch thick. Very hot to the taste. Days to maturity, 70.

**Small Red Chili** Appearance very distinct from other kinds. Long tapering seed vessels, of very bright scarlet color when ripe, and always very hot. Days to maturity, 82.

**Large Red Chili** Larger than the small red Chili. Fruit is very bright red, very hot. Used for making chili. Days to maturity, 84.



California Wonder



Large Red Chili

# PUMPKINS

Packet, 10c.

**Planting Instructions** They require the same general culture as melons and squashes. The common practice is to plant the seeds in the cornfield, either in hills or between the rows, after the last cultivation.

**Small Sugar** Most desirable variety for making pies. Smaller than the field pumpkin, round, flattened, fine grained, sweet and very prolific. Days to maturity, 112. 1 oz., 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 50c.

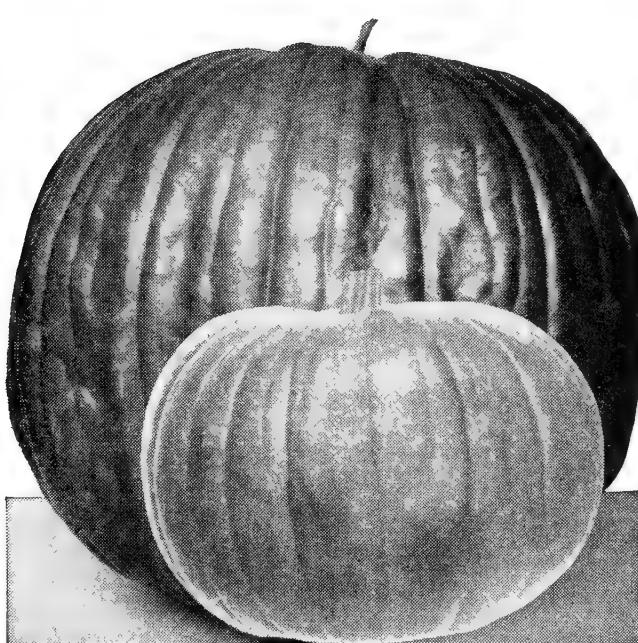
**Connecticut Field** The well known old Connecticut variety. Skin is of orange color, with deep orange flesh. Generally grown for feeding dairy stock. Days to maturity, 120. 1 oz., 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 50c.

**Cheese** A heavy yielder, and very good for a main crop variety. Flesh is pale yellow, tender, and of excellent quality. It is fine for pies. Days to maturity, 108. 1 oz., 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 50c.

**Kentucky Field** A large variety, hardy, late and very prolific. Fruit is rounded, flattened, with sweet yellow flesh. Excellent for canning. Days to maturity, 120. 1 oz., 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 50c.

**King of Mammoth or Genuine Mammoth** The flesh and skin are of bright, golden yellow. Notwithstanding its enormous size, it is one of the very best pie pumpkins ever grown, and a splendid keeper. Days to maturity, 120. 1 oz., 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 55c.

**Cushaw or Crookneck** Sometimes called White Crook-neck Squash. Has a hard white or green striped shell, and sweet, solid, yellow flesh. It is a good pie pumpkin. Days to maturity, 115. 1 oz., 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 50c.



Small Sugar Pumpkin and Connecticut Field

# RADISHES

Pkt., 10; oz., 15c;  
1/4 lb., 35c; postpaid.

**Planting Instructions** Radishes are one of the first vegetables planted in the spring and the quickest to mature. They need fertile soil, plenty of moisture and cultivation to be in best condition for eating. The seed is sown in shallow drills and successive sowings should be made at ten-day intervals. Radish seeds are often sown thinly in rows of slow germinating seed, like beets, parsnips and carrots, to mark the rows so cultivation can start before the main crops are up.

## EARLY VARIETIES

**Sparkler** THE BEST OF THE ROUND WHITE TIPPED VARIETIES. A very early and excellent variety both for forcing and sowing in the open ground. It is ready in about 20 days. The color is a vivid scarlet with white tip. Days to maturity, 20.

**Crimson Giant Globe** When mature they measure 6 to 8 inches in circumference, weight one ounce; their pure white flesh remaining firm and crisp, and of mild flavor. Days to maturity, 30.

**Early Scarlet Turnip** Root very round, of very bright color; flesh white, firm, crisp, and very pleasant to the taste. Days to maturity, 26.

**Early Turnip Red White Tipped** The root of this radish swells quickly, but it also quickly becomes hollow at the center and should be pulled as soon as fully grown. Days to maturity, 25.

**Early Scarlet Globe** The root not as long as the olive-shaped sorts, flesh is white and tender. Days to maturity, 23.

**French Breakfast** A market garden radish. Skin is bright pink on the upper part, and white on the lower part. It is very productive, early, exceedingly crisp and tender. Days to maturity, 25.

**Barteldes Glass** Our own introduction. We called it "Glass Radish" because the flesh is almost transparent. Flesh is always crisp and brittle, of mild flavor, and does not become hollow in the center. Days to maturity, 23.

## LONG VARIETIES

**White Icicle** An entirely distinct, long, white variety. Ready for use fully as early as Long Scarlet Top, with less foliage, rendering it most desirable for forcing. Superior to any of the red varieties. Days to maturity, 27.

**Early Long Scarlet Short Top** Root extremely long and slender, 5 to 6 inches in length, and only about a half inch in diameter. A standard variety for both home and market garden use. Days to maturity, 24.

## SUMMER VARIETIES

**White Strasburg** A productive variety which withstands summer heat well. Root is long, about 4 to 5 inches, pointed; skin is white, rather tender. Days to maturity, 39.

## WINTER VARIETIES

This name is applied to those kinds which have such firm-fleshed roots that they will keep through a great part of the winter without becoming hollow. They should be sown in July or August.

**Long Black Spanish** Has a very regular cylindrical root, which reaches a length of from 7 to 10 inches. Skin is very black, and somewhat wrinkled; flesh is white, firm and compact. Days to maturity, 62.

**Round Black Spanish** Root is round, sort of top-shaped, skin is black; flesh white, very firm. Roots keep well and are stronger in flavor than any other round radish. Days to maturity, 60.

**White Chinese or Celestial** A beautiful, large, white radish grown very extensively by the market gardeners for fall and winter trade. Root is white, cylindrical, very firm and mildly flavored. Days to maturity, 60.

**Rose China Winter** Root is large, red, with white tip. A very good keeper, and more mildly flavored than the Spanish types. Days to maturity, 53.



Icicle Radish



Victoria Rhubarb

# RHUBARB

Packet, 10c; 1 oz., 20c; 1/4 lb., 75c; postpaid.

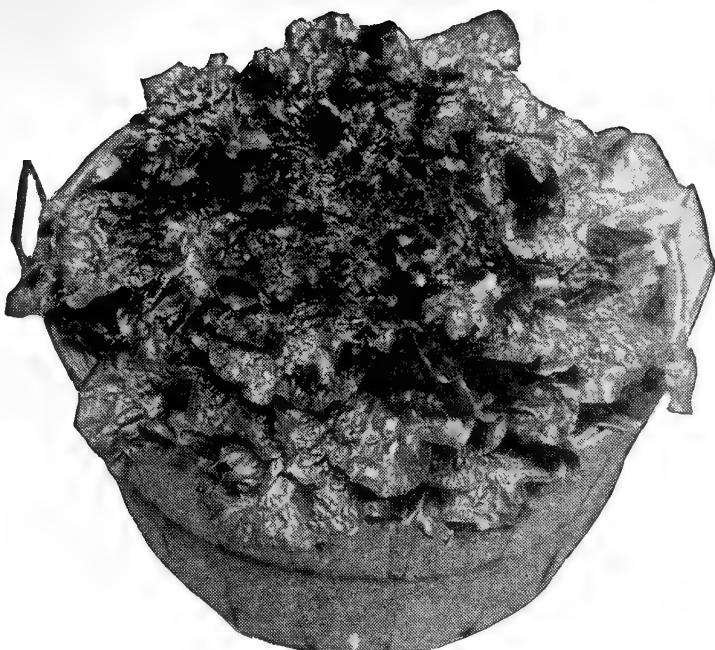
**Planting Instructions** Succeeds best in deep, somewhat retentive soil. The richer its condition and the deeper it is stirred, the better. Sow in drills an inch deep, and thin out the plants to 12 inches apart. The following spring, transplant from 4 to 5 feet apart each way.

**Victoria** A little later than Linnaeus. Stalks red, very thick, leaves broader than long, heart-shaped or rounded.

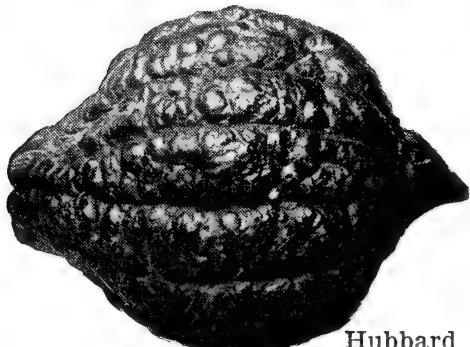
**Rhubarb Roots**  
LINNAEUS and VICTORIA.  
Ask for prices.

# SPINACH

Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 25c; postpaid.



Bloomsdale Long Standing



Hubbard Squash

## SQUASH

**Planting Instructions** The vining or winter squashes require a lot of room but the bush or summer squashes can be grown in any moderate garden. The summer or bush squashes should be planted in hills from 4 to 5 feet apart and the winter or vining kinds in hills from 6 to 10 feet apart, ten to twelve seeds in each hill, but thin them down to three plants in the hill.

### BUSH or SUMMER SQUASHES

Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 45c; postpaid.

**Summer Crookneck** A small crooknecked summer squash; fruit of a very bright, orange color, elongated, covered with numerous roundish excrescences. It is very early, productive, and of excellent flavor. Days to maturity, 50.

**Early White Bush** Also known as the Patty-Pan squash. Very productive, very early. Days to maturity, 55.

### WINTER SQUASHES

Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 50c; postpaid

**Delicious** This fine new winter Squash is of the finest quality possible. In size it closely resembles the original Hubbard. For table use it cannot be excelled. Days to maturity, 105.

**Hubbard** One of the best of the winter Squashes for table use, and is rivaled only by the Delicious. Flesh is rich, yellow, very thick, fine grained, dry, and of excellent flavor. Days to maturity, 100.

**Warted Hubbard** Of extra fine quality. Very hard, dark green shell, heavily warted; flesh is dry and sweet. Days to maturity, 100.

**Golden Hubbard** A very distinct sort of the shape and general character of the Hubbard, but a little smaller, earlier to mature, and of a rich orange red instead of the dark olive green. Days to maturity, 90.

**Table Queen** Also called Acorn and Des Moines. A small Squash 4 to 6 inches long by 3 inches in diameter. Shaped somewhat like an acorn with sides scalloped. Color of rind deep green, turning to orange when ripening. Matures early and is very prolific. Days to maturity, 58.

**Black Zucchini** Straight, cylindrical fruits, 3 to 4 lbs., 3 to 5 inches in diameter and 10 to 14 inches long. Very dark green color. Delicious when French fried. Days to maturity, 60.

**Planting Instructions** The first sowing of Spinach should be made one or two weeks before the last expected spring frost. Plant in rows 12 to 18 inches apart and then thin to 2 or 3 inches in the row. Successive plantings should be made until the approach of hot weather. Fall plantings, very popular, can be made up to within six weeks of first expected frost.

**Savoy Leaved or Bloomsdale** A rather curious kind with fairly large, much crumpled, glossy dark green leaves. Produces nearly twice the bulk of crop that the ordinary sorts do. Days to maturity, 39.

**Bloomsdale Long Standing** Similar to the older type, but leaves are thicker, more rounded, and glossy. The new selection will remain a long time in condition for use without bolting, even in hot dry weather. Ready for cutting in about 40 days. Very good for successive sowings. Days to maturity, 42.

**Monstrous Viroflay** A valuable variety with very large thick leaves, making it especially desirable where bulk is wanted. Days to maturity, 44.

**Giant Nobel or Gaudry** A heavy yielder, a fast grower, and produces the largest spinach. The leaves are very large, thick, broad, slightly crumpled. Arrow shaped with a rounded top, are medium green in color, very crisp and tender. Remains in good condition for a long time and is highly recommended for both the home garden and the market. Days to maturity, 42.

**New Zealand** Not a true Spinach, but a variety that thrives in hot weather. A large, freely branched, spreading plant that produces a succession of small, very thick and fleshy, pointed leaves on round fleshy stems. The leaves and tips of branches are picked for cooking like Spinach. Days to maturity, 70. Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 40c.

## SALSIFY or OYSTER PLANT

Pkt., 10c;  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., 20c; 1 oz., 30c;  
 $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., \$1.10; postpaid

**Planting Instructions** Sow the seed in the spring in drills 1 foot apart and 1 inch deep, thinning out plants to 4 inches.

This vegetable, when cooked, resembles the oyster in flavor, is comparatively easy to grow, habits similar to those of the parsnips. Can be left in the ground during the winter; in fact, frost improves the quality.

**Mammoth Sandwich Island** This is the largest variety; very uniform in size; most popular sort for this section. Less liable to branch than most varieties.



Salsify, Mammoth Sandwich Island

# TOMATOES

PACKETS  
10c

**Planting Instructions** For a small garden, sow a few seeds in a shallow box or flower pot the beginning of March, and place in a sunny window. About May 15, set plants in the garden, 3 feet apart each way, watering freely at time of transplanting. If a large area is to be planted, sow seed in the hotbed in rows 5 inches apart and  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch deep. They should have frequent shallow tivation. Water with "Take Hold Plus" when transplanting.

## Pritchard or Scarlet Topper (WILT RESISTANT).

The type known as self-topping. Fruits are large, smooth, globe shaped, very solid with small seed pockets and no core. Mid-season late and a very heavy cropper. Days to maturity, 78.  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., 25c; oz., 45c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., \$1.35.

**Rutger's** Medium to large fruits, shaped similar to Marglobe, but more flattened at the stem end. Color is fine red, seed cavity small. Days to maturity, 72.  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., 25c; 1 oz., 40c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., \$1.30.

**June Pink** As early as "Sparks' Earliana," of high productiveness, and the vines are absolutely blight proof. The splendid round, solid, meaty tomatoes are the attraction of the markets. Days to maturity, 75.  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., 30c; 1 oz., 50c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., \$1.75.

**Marglobe (WILT RESISTANT).** The Marglobe fruits are smooth, globular, meaty, almost coreless, and deep scarlet in color. They ripen uniformly, even around the stem, and resist cracking well. Days to maturity, 77.  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., 20c; 1 oz., 35c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., \$1.25.

**Earliana** Fruits are deep scarlet and grow closely together in clusters of five to eight, are of medium size, smooth, and solid. Days to maturity, 66.  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., 30c; 1 oz., 50c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., \$1.75.

**Chalk's Early Jewel** Plant is of robust growth, and very productive. Fruits of deep scarlet, somewhat flattened, very smooth, of large size, excellent flavor, ripen early, and bear late. Days to maturity, 70.  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., 25c; 1 oz., 45c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., \$1.60.

**New Stone** A fine main crop variety. The vine is a strong grower, very productive, and its fruits are large, smooth, rounded or deep and slightly flat at the top and bottom. Days to maturity, 86. 1 oz., 35c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., \$1.25.

**Grothen's Globe** An improved Break O' Day with heavier vines. Fruits red with thick walls and firm meat. Days to maturity, 68.  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., 25c; oz., 45c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., \$1.80.



Ponderosa Tomato

## Greater Baltimore (THE GREAT CANNING TOMATO).

On account of its size, shape, color and enormous yield the Greater Baltimore has become immensely popular with the canners. It yields heavily and is a most dependable variety. Days to maturity, 82.  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., 20c; 1 oz., 35c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., \$1.25.

**Bison** An extra early self-topping variety. Fruits are scarlet or red, medium size, thin cell wall. Vine is dwarf, vigorous and a heavy producer. Recommended as an early variety. Days to maturity, 68.  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., 30c; 1 oz., 50c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., \$1.75.

**Ponderosa** Although this variety has been known for a long time, it is still unsurpassed for size. The immense fruits often weigh  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 pounds, are meaty, and of delicious flavor. Days to maturity, 88.  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., 35c; 1 oz., 60c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., \$2.25.

**Break O'Day (WILT RESISTANT).** A cross between Marglobe and Earliana. Similar to Marglobe but about one week earlier. Promises to be very popular. Days to maturity, 70.  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., 25c; 1 oz., 45c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., \$1.60.

**Oxheart** Extremely large purple fruits shaped like an oxheart. Popular with the home gardener. Days to maturity, 90.  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., 50c; 1 oz., 90c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., \$3.25.

**Golden Ponderosa** Similar to the Red Ponderosa except in color. Many consider the yellow of better flavor and less acid. Very attractive in combination with red slices on a salad plate.  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., 40c; 1 oz., 75c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., \$2.50.

**Firesteel Tomato** Fruits are scarlet red, medium size, almost globular, smooth, small core, very fleshy and firm. Practically no cracking. Days to maturity, 65.  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., 35c; 1 oz., 60c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., \$2.25.

## SMALL TOMATOES

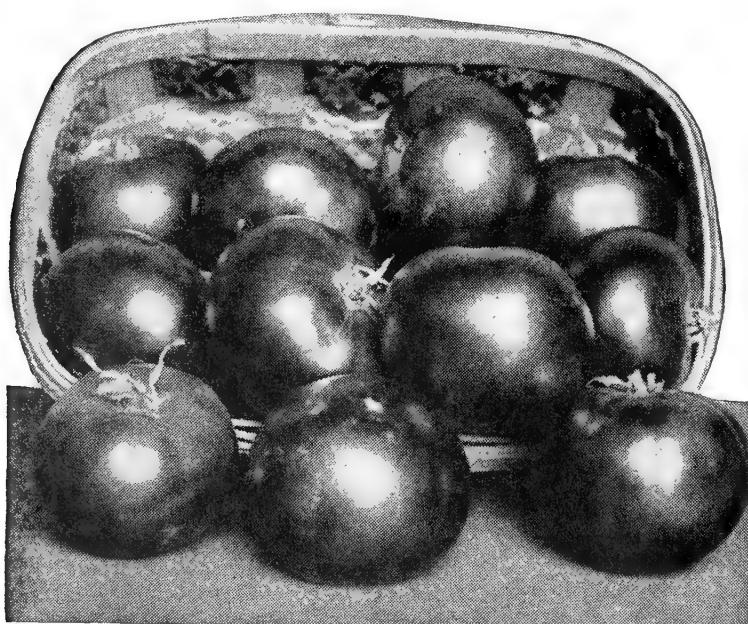
$\frac{1}{2}$  oz., 35c; 1 oz., 60c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., \$2.25.

**Yellow Pear** Fruit of perfect pear shape, handsome, and solid. Our stock is true to type, and the small variety. Used for preserving.

**Husk Tomato or Ground Cherry** Immensely productive, very sweet, mildly flavored. Fruits are about  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch in diameter, and enclosed in a loose husk. The seed we offer is of the genuine Ground Cherry.

Prices on this page postpaid.

Water Tomato plants at transplanting with "Take Hold Plus." You'll be amazed at the result.

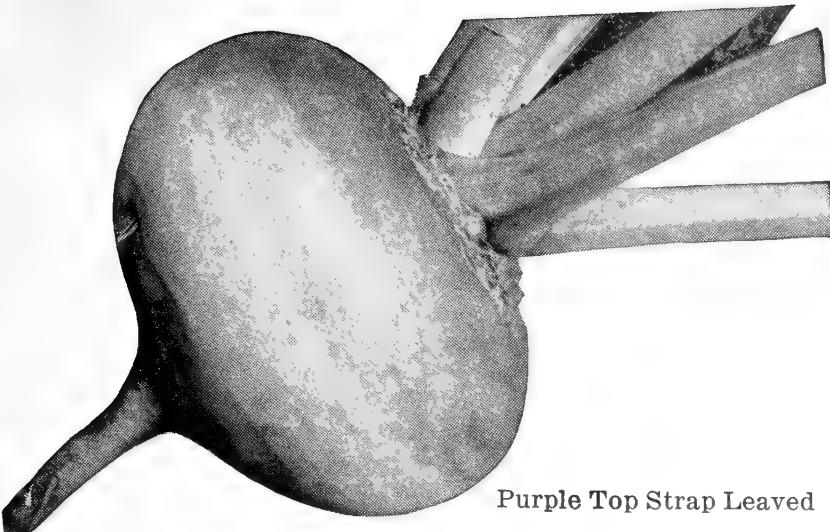


Greater Baltimore

For earlier, better and more tomatoes, spray the blossoms with "No-Seed Blossom Set."

# TURNIPS

Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 35c.  
Prices on this page postpaid.



Purple Top Strap Leaved

**Planting Instructions** For the early crop, sow the seed as soon as the ground can be prepared; for the late crop, sow in the latter part of July or early in August. The rows may be 12 to 18 inches apart or 26 to 30 if a horse cultivator is to be employed. If one good seed is dropped every inch of furrow the stand should be satisfactory.

## WHITE FLESHED VARIETIES

The earliest varieties are the two Milan Turnips. These reach a size of 2 to 3 inches in sixty days and it is at this size that they are best.

**Extra Early Purple Top Milan** The earliest in cultivation. Very flat, medium size, with a bright purple top; leaves few, short, and light of color. The pure white flesh is of choicest quality, hard, solid, and fine grained. It is an excellent keeper.

**Extra Early White Milan** Root small, very smooth, flat, entirely white, with a slender tap-root; leaves small and few, undivided, oval.

**Purple Top Strap Leaved** The standard for this part of the country. The root is small or medium sized, very flat, quite smooth, pure white on the underground part, and bright violet-red on the upper part.

**Early White Egg** A quick-growing, egg-shaped variety. The flesh is very sweet, firm and mild, never having the rank, strong taste of some varieties.

**Purple Top White Globe** An old favorite. Root large, quite round, white underground, and purple on the upper part for about one-half of the length of the root.

**Pomeranian White Globe** A free-growing rough leaved sort used for both table and stock. Flesh is white, very firm and close grained.

## YELLOW FLESHED VARIETIES

**Amber Globe or Strap-Leaved** Root almost round or, more usually, top-shaped; flesh pale yellow, fine-grained and sugary.

**Seven Top** The salad turnip. When sown in the early spring it produces greens very quickly.

**Purple Top Yellow Rutabaga** The best variety of the Swedish turnip. It is hardy and productive; flesh is yellow, of solid texture, sweet and well flavored. Rutabaga requires more room and a longer period for its growth than the turnip.

## TOBACCO

Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 45c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., \$1.50.

**Havana** Pure Cuban grown seed. When grown in this country commands a high price as cigar stock.

**Connecticut Seed Leaf** Best adapted to the climate of the middle and northern states, as it is more hardy and endures the cold better than the tender varieties grown in the South.

**Missouri Broad Leaf** A well known standard sort, valuable for cigar wrappers.

**White Burley** A variety grown for the manufacture of fine cut and plug.

## HERBS

### NO GARDEN IS COMPLETE WITHOUT A FEW HERBS

Anise	Chervil, annual	Hyssop	Sorrel
Balm	Coriander, annual	Lavender	Sweet Basil
Borage (Gurken-kraut)	Dandelion (Loew-enzahn)	Rosemary	Sweet Fennel
Caraway	Dill	Rue	Sweet Marjoram
Catnip or Cat-mint	Horehound	Sage	Sweet Thyme
		Savory	Wormwood

Amber Globe



All Herbs

15c

Per Packet

# ...LOW PRICES...

## For Those Who Buy in Larger Quantities

NOT POSTPAID

### BEANS

All Varieties..... 5 lbs. 10 lbs. 25 lbs

### BEETS

1 lb. 5 lbs. 10 lbs.

Garden Beets..... 1.40 1.35 1.30

Sugar Beets and Mangels..... 1.30 1.25 1.20

### CABBAGE

Copenhagen Market.....	3.00	2.90	.....
Golden Acre.....	3.00	2.90	.....
Danish Ballhead.....	3.00	2.90	.....
Jersey Queen.....	4.00	3.90	.....
Marion Market.....	4.00	3.90	.....
Wisconsin Ballhead.....	4.00	3.90	.....
Mammoth Red Rock.....	3.50	3.40	.....
Red Acre.....	4.80	4.70	.....
Drumhead Savoy.....	3.50	3.40	.....
Other Varieties.....	2.50	2.40	.....

### CARROTS

Table Varieties.....	1.75	1.70	.....
Stock Feeding Varieties.....	1.65	1.60	.....

### CELERY

White Plume.....	6.00	5.90	.....
Golden Self Blanching.....	6.00	5.90	.....
Giant Pascal.....	5.00	4.90	.....

### SWEET CORN

HYBRIDS	5 lbs.	10 lbs.	25 lbs
Golden Cross Bantam.....	.50	.45	.40
Marcross.....	.50	.45	.40
Carmel Cross.....	.50	.45	.40
Tendergold.....	.50	.45	.40
Ioana.....	.50	.45	.40
Hybrid Evergreen.....	.55	.52	.50
Hybrid Country Gentleman.....	.55	.52	.50

### OPEN POLLINATED

Stowells Evergreen.....	.35	.30	.28
Country Gentleman.....	.35	.30	.28
Extra Early Adams.....	.25	.23	.20
Trucker's Favorite.....	.25	.23	.20
Golden Giant.....	.40	.35	.30
Golden Bantam.....	.35	.30	.25
Golden Gem.....	.40	.35	.30
Improved Golden Bantam.....	.40	.38	.35

### CUCUMBERS

	1 lb.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.
Improved Long Green.....	2.00	1.90	1.80
Barteldes.....	2.50	2.40	2.30
Cubit.....	2.50	2.40	2.30
Gherkin.....	2.50	2.40	2.30
Straight Eight.....	2.25	2.20	2.15
Colorado.....	2.25	2.20	2.15
Other Varieties.....	1.75	1.65	1.60

### ENDIVE

All Varieties.....	1.50	1.40	.....
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### LETTUCE

Iceberg.....	2.00	1.90	.....
New York.....	3.50	3.40	.....
New York No. 12.....	3.60	3.50	.....
Great Lakes.....	5.70	5.60	.....
Imperial 847.....	3.80	3.70	.....
Imperial 44.....	3.80	3.70	.....
Progress.....	7.00	6.90	.....
Other Varieties.....	1.75	1.65	.....

### MUSKMELONS

All Varieties.....	2.00	1.90	1.85
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### WATERMELONS

Kleckley Sweet No. 6.....	1.90	1.80	1.75
Stone Mountain No. 5.....	1.90	1.80	1.75
Florida Giant.....	2.00	1.90	1.85
Dixie Queen.....	2.70	2.60	2.50
Dixie Queen, Wilt Resistant.....	2.80	2.70	2.60
Northern Sweet.....	1.90	1.80	1.70
New Hampshire Midget.....	3.50	3.40	3.35
Other Varieties.....	1.70	1.60	1.50

### MUSTARD

All Varieties.....	1 lb. 5 lbs. 10 lbs
	1.20 1.10 .....

### OKRA

All Varieties.....	.90 .80 .....
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### ONIONS

Sweet Spanish.....	4.60 4.50 .....
White Sweet Spanish.....	4.80 4.70 .....
Jumbo White Sweet Spanish.....	4.90 4.80 .....
White Lisbon.....	4.40 4.30 .....
Yellow Globe Danvers.....	4.50 4.40 .....
Mountain Danver.....	4.50 4.40 .....
Southport Red Globe.....	4.40 4.30 .....
Large Red Wethersfield.....	4.40 4.30 .....
White Silverskin.....	5.00 4.90 .....
Southport White Globe.....	5.00 4.90 .....
Barteldes Early Grano.....	7.50 7.40 .....
White Bermuda.....	4.50 4.40 .....
Crystal White Wax.....	4.50 4.40 .....
Early Yellow Globe.....	5.00 4.90 .....
Yellow Ebenezer.....	4.00 3.90 .....
White Ebenezer.....	4.50 4.40 .....

### PARSLEY

All Varieties.....	1.25 1.15 .....
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### PARSNIPS

All Varieties.....	1.15 1.05 .....
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### PEAS

All Varieties.....	5 lbs. 10 lbs. 25 lbs
	.35 .33 .30

### PEPPERS

Chinese Giant.....	1 lb. 5 lbs. 10 lbs.
Other Varieties.....	7.00 6.90 .....
	5.50 5.40 .....

### PUMPKINS

King of Mammoth.....	2.00 1.90 .....
Other Varieties.....	1.75 1.65 .....

### RADISHES

All Varieties.....	.90 .80 .....
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### RHUBARB

All Varieties.....	2.75 2.65 2.55
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### SPINACH

New Zealand.....	1.00 .90 .85
Mustard Spinach.....	1.00 .90 .85
Other Varieties.....	.65 .60 .55

### SQUASH

Bush or Summer Squashes.....	1.50 1.40 1.35
Winter Squashes.....	1.90 1.80 1.70

### TOMATOES

Pitchard.....	5.50 5.40 .....
Rutgers.....	4.50 4.40 .....
June Pink.....	6.50 6.40 .....
Marglobe.....	4.50 4.40 .....
Earliana.....	6.50 6.40 .....
Chalk's Early Jewel.....	6.30 6.20 .....
New Stone.....	4.40 4.30 .....
Grothen's Globe.....	7.00 6.90 .....
Greater Baltimore.....	4.40 4.30 .....
Bison.....	6.50 6.40 .....
Ponderosa.....	8.50 8.40 .....
Break O'Day.....	6.30 6.20 .....
Oxheart.....	12.50 12.40 .....
Golden Ponderosa.....	9.00 8.90 .....
Firesteel.....	7.00 6.90 .....
Yellow Pear.....	8.50 8.40 .....
Husk or Ground Cherry.....	8.50 8.40 .....

### TURNIPS

All Varieties.....	1.00 .90 .....
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# PLANTING GUIDE for HOME and MARKET GARDENS

VARIETY	Seed Required	Seed Required per Acre	Distance Between Rows		Distance Apart in Row	Depth to Plant
			Horse or Tractor Cultivation	Hand Cultivation		
Asparagus, Seed.....	1 oz. to 800 plants....	4 lbs.....	4-5 ft.....	1½-2 ft.....	3-6 in.....	1 in.
Asparagus, Roots.....	50 roots per 100 ft....	5445 roots...	4-5 ft.....	3 ft.....	2 ft.....	12 in.
Beans, Bush, Snap....	1 lb. per 100 ft.....	60 lbs.....	2½-3 ft....	2 ft.....	2-3 in.....	1½-2 in.
Beans, Bush, Lima....	1 lb. per 100 ft.....	60 lbs.....	3-4 ft.....	3 ft.....	6 in.....	1½-2 in.
Beans, Pole, Snap....	1 lb. for 100 hills....	30 lbs.....	3-4 ft.....	3 ft.....	4 ft. hills..	1½-2 in.
Beans, Pole, Lima....	1 lb. for 100 hills....	30 lbs.....	3-4 ft.....	3 ft.....	4 ft. hills..	1½-2 in.
Beets, Table.....	2 oz. per 100 ft.....	8 to 12 lbs...	2-2½ ft....	14-18 in....	3-4 in.....	½-1 in.
Beets, Mangels.....	2 oz. per 100 ft.....	8 to 10 lbs...	2-3 ft.....	18-24 in....	6 in.....	½-1 in.
Broccoli, Heading....	1 oz. to 2000 plants...	4 oz.....	2½-3 ft....	2-2½ ft....	1½-2 ft....	½ in.
Broccoli, Greens.....	1 oz. per 100 ft.....	2 lbs.....	2½-3 ft....	2-2½ ft....	4 in.....	½ in.
Brussels Sprouts.....	1 oz. to 3000 plants...	4 oz.....	2½-3 ft....	2-2½ ft....	1½ ft.....	½ in.
Cabbage, Early.....	1 oz. to 2000 plants...	4 oz.....	2½-3 ft....	2-2½ ft....	1½ ft.....	½ in.
Cabbage, Late.....	1 oz. to 2000 plants...	4 oz.....	2½-3 ft....	2-2½ ft....	2 ft.....	½ in.
Cantaloupe .....	1 oz. to 50 hills.....	3 lbs.....	6-7 ft.....	6-7 ft.....	4 ft. hills..	¾ in.
Carrot .....	1 oz. per 100 ft.....	3 to 5 lbs...	2-2½ ft....	14-16 in....	1-3 in.....	½ in.
Cauliflower .....	1 oz. to 2000 plants...	4 oz.....	2½-3 ft....	2-2½ ft....	1½-2 ft....	½ in.
Celery .....	1 oz. to 6000 plants...	4 oz.....	2½-3 ft....	2½-3 ft....	6 in.....	¼ in.
Chicory .....	1 oz. per 100 ft.....	4 lbs.....	2-2½ ft....	18-24 in....	3 in.....	½ in.
Collards .....	1 oz. to 2000 plants...	4 oz.....	3-3½ ft....	18-24 in....	1½-2 ft....	½ in.
Corn, Sweet.....	½ lb. per 100 ft.....	12 lbs.....	3-3½ ft....	2-3 ft.....	6 in.....	1 in.
Corn Salad.....	4 oz. per 100 ft.....	10 lbs...	2½-3 ft....	14-16 in....	3 in.....	½ in.
Cress .....	1 oz. per 100 ft.....	10 lbs...	2-2½ ft....	14-16 in....	2-4 in.....	¼ in.
Cucumber .....	1 oz. to 50 hills.....	2 lbs.....	6-7 ft.....	6-7 ft.....	4 ft. hills..	½ in.
Dill .....	½ oz. per 100 ft.....	5 lbs.....	3-4 ft.....	2½-3 ft....	6 in.....	½ in.
Eggplant .....	1 oz. to 1000 plants...	4 oz.....	3-3½ ft....	2-2½ ft....	2 ft.....	½ in.
Endive .....	½ oz. per 100 ft.....	4 lbs.....	2½-3 ft....	18-24 in....	8-12 in.....	½ in.
Kale .....	½ oz. per 100 ft.....	3 lbs.....	2½-3 ft....	18-24 in....	1½ ft.....	½ in.
Kohl Rabi.....	½ oz. per 100 ft.....	4 lbs.....	2½-3 ft....	14-16 in....	3-6 in.....	½ in.
Leek .....	1 oz. per 100 ft.....	5 lbs.....	2½-3 ft....	14-18 in....	2-3 in.....	½ in.
Lettuce .....	½ oz. per 100 ft.....	3 lbs.....	2½-3 ft....	14-18 in....	6-10 in.....	½ in.
Mustard .....	1 oz. per 100 ft.....	4 lbs.....	2½-3 ft....	14-18 in....	4-6 in.....	½ in.
Okra .....	2 oz. per 100 ft.....	8 lbs.....	3-3½ ft....	3-3½ ft....	1½ ft.....	1 in.
Onion Seed.....	1 oz. per 100 ft.....	4 lbs.....	2-2½ ft....	14-18 in....	3 in.....	½ in.
Onion Sets.....	2 qts. per 100 ft.....	10 lbs.....	2-2½ ft....	14-18 in....	3 in.....	½ in.
Parsley .....	½ oz. per 100 ft.....	3 lbs.....	2-2½ ft....	14-18 in....	4-6 in.....	½ in.
Parsnip .....	1 oz. per 100 ft.....	4 lbs.....	2-2½ ft....	14-18 in....	4 in.....	½ in.
Peas .....	2 lbs. per 100 ft.....	120 lbs...	2-4 ft.....	1½-3 ft....	1-2 in.....	1-2 in.
Pepper .....	1 oz. to 1000 plants...	3 oz.....	2-3 ft.....	18-24 in....	2 ft.....	½ in.
Pumpkin .....	1 oz. to 25 hills.....	4 lbs.....	5-8 ft.....	5-8 ft.....	6 ft. hills..	1 in.
Radish .....	1 oz. to 100 ft.....	10 lbs.....	2-2½ ft....	12-18 in....	1 in.....	½ in.
Rhubarb Roots.....	30 roots per 100 ft....	4840 roots...	3-4 ft.....	3-4 ft.....	2 ft.....	7 in.
Rutabaga .....	1 oz. per 100 ft.....	2 lbs.....	2-2½ ft....	14-18 in....	6 in.....	½ in.
Salsify .....	2 oz. per 100 ft.....	8 lbs.....	2-2½ ft....	18-24 in....	4 in.....	½ in.
Spinach .....	2 oz. per 100 ft.....	20 lbs.....	2-2½ ft....	14-18 in....	4 in.....	½ in.
Spinach, New Zealand.....	1 oz. per 100 ft.....	3 lbs.....	3-3½ ft....	14-18 in....	4 in.....	1 in.
Squash, Bush.....	1 oz. to 25 hills.....	4 lbs.....	4-5 ft.....	4-5 ft.....	4 ft. hills..	1 in.
Squash, Vine.....	1 oz. to 15 hills.....	2 lbs.....	8-12 ft....	8-12 ft....	6 ft. hills..	1 in.
Swiss Chard.....	2 oz. per 100 ft.....	8 to 10 lbs...	2-2½ ft....	14-18 in....	6 in.....	½-1 in.
Tomato .....	1 oz. to 3000 plants...	4 oz.....	3-4 ft.....	2-3 ft....	3½ ft.....	½ in.
Turnip .....	1 oz. per 100 ft.....	2 lbs.....	2½-3 ft....	14-18 in....	4 in.....	½ in.
Watermelon .....	1 oz. to 30 hills.....	4 lbs.....	8-10 ft....	8-10 ft....	5 ft. hills..	¾ in.

Plant BARTELDES SEED . . . . Buy Them from Your Local Dealer

# FLOWERS

What can you buy for ten cents that will give you as much beauty and pleasure as a ten cent package of flower seeds.

Annual flowers bloom the first year and are extremely easy to grow. They offer a wide variety of shapes, sizes and colors. There are annuals for cut flowers, for borders, for backgrounds and for climbing on fences.

You can have beds of annuals or you can spot them among your perennials for late summer color. Although very easy to grow, they do best when properly planted and properly cared for. Most annuals need plenty of sunlight, good soil and a fair amount of water.

They can be transplanted when young, but it is best to sow the seed where the plants are to grow. And remember (and this is important), that all plants need room. Thin them out so that no plant is crowded by its neighbor. You'll have less plants but more and larger flowers.

Space permits the mentioning of only a few of the more easily grown annuals.

Among those that require the least care and still make a nice showing are Zinnia, Gaillardia, Marigold, Nasturtium, Sweet Peas, Four O'Clock, California Poppy, Petunia and Bachelor Button.

For borders or edging we suggest Sweet Alyssum, Ageratum, Dwarf Nasturtium, Portulaca, Verbena, Mignonette and Dwarf Zinnia.

For cut flowers, Asters, Coreopsis, Marigold, Scabiosa, Sweet Peas, Zinnia, Petunia, Nasturtium, Calendula, Cosmos, Bachelor Button and many others.

Tall, for backgrounds, Cosmos, Sunflower, Caster Bean, and Cleome.

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## Flower seeds are divided into three classes: ANNUALS, BIENNIALS and PERENNIALS.

**ANNUALS**—Plants which, when grown from seed, mature, flower and die in one year.

**BIENNIALS**—Plants which live two years, usually blooming only during the second year.

**PERENNIALS**—Plants which, when grown from seed, usually begin blooming the second year, and continue to live and bloom each succeeding year.

**AGERATUM MEXICANUM**—Annual. (Height 12 inches.) The plants are bushy, erect, and produce clusters of pretty brush-like blue flowers throughout the season. They make fine borders. Pkt., 10c.

### ALYSSUM

Annual. (Height 6 to 12 inches.) This plant is used for borders, edgings, baskets, pots, rock-work and for cutting. Alyssum can be increased from cuttings made from strong new side shoots, as well as by division of the roots.

**Dwarf (Carpet of Snow)**—Very small, with pretty white flowers. Blooms all summer and fall. Pkt., 10c.

**Sweet Alyssum**—Standard variety for borders, window boxes, masses, etc. It is of trailing habit, bearing many fragrant white flowers. Pkt., 10c.

### AMARANTHUS

Annual. (2 to 5 feet.) These robust annuals are grown for their brilliantly colored foliage. They grow very tall and are very effective and showy garden plants, adapted for centers and backgrounds of flower beds.

**Caudatus (Love Lies Bleeding)**—Has long drooping red spikes. Pkt., 10c.

**Tricolor (Joseph's Coat)**—The inner foliage is black and bronze, tipped with green, and the outer foliage is bright red and yellow. This plant is very attractive. Pkt., 10c.

**Cruentus**—Bears dark red feathery flowers. Very hardy. Pkt., 10c.

**ANTIRRHINUM (Snapdragon)**—Annual. (Height 12 to 24 inches.) Flowers the first year. They are useful for cutting and keep fresh a long time. From seed sown in the open ground in May, plants will bloom in July and then continually until frost. Coral Red, Bright Red and August Color with White Throat. Pkt., 10c.

**Queen of the North**—Snow White. Pkt., 10c.  
**Tall Mixed**. Pkt., 10c.  
**Dwarf Mixed**. Pkt., 10c.

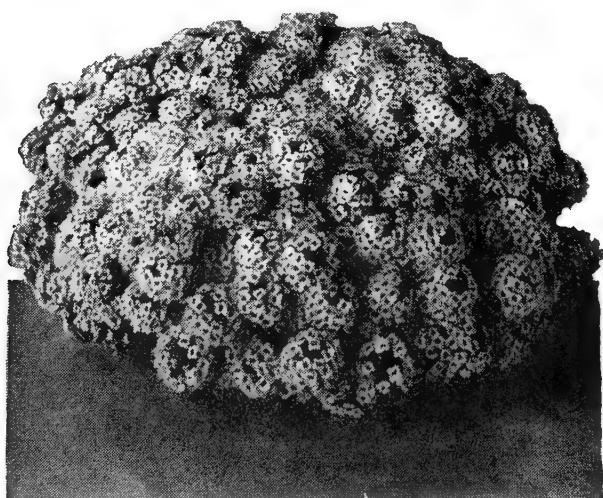
**ASPARAGUS FERN (Plumosus Nanus)**—Feathery foliage; used for hanging baskets. Pkt., (15 seeds), 15c. House plant.

### ASTERS

Annual. The Aster is one of the most satisfactory of the annual flowering plants. It has a great variety of size and color and its season of bloom makes it valuable for cut flowers. The dwarf varieties lend themselves to close planting for cut flowers, while the tall varieties are well adapted where careless effects are desired.

**Giant Aster**—It combines the Crego Ostrich Feather type of flower with the robust habit of growth and length of stem of the beauty type. Their immense size, their beauty and their long, sturdy stems will give them the first place among Asters. **Mixed colors**, Pkt., 20c.

**Giant Crego Aster**—These flowers are of immense size and borne on long stems, have appearance of Chrysanthemums; 30 inches high and bear an abundance of flowers during August and September. **Pink, White, Lavender, Blue, Red, Purple, Mixed**. Pkt., 10c.



Sweet Alyssum

## ASTERS—Continued

**Quilled Aster**—One of the popular Needle type and entirely distinct from other varieties. Plants grow about 20 inches high and bear an abundance of flowers on long stems. Pkt., 10c.

**Comet or Branching Asters**—A medium, tall variety, excellent for cutting, flowers very large, petals long, twisted and wavy, making a very graceful Chrysanthemum-like flower. Mixed colors. Pkt., 10c.

**Good Mixed Asters**—This splendid mixture is unequaled for an assortment of kinds and colors. They are selected from the choicest varieties. Pkt., 10c.

**BACHELOR'S BUTTON** (*Centaurea Cyanus*)—Annual. (2 feet.) Also called Cornflower, Ragged Sailor and Blue Bottle. Excellent for cutting. Reseeds itself so that it is practically perennial in habit. Pkt., 10c.

**BALSAM** (Lady Slipper)—Annual. (Height, 2 feet.) The flowers are of brilliant colors and are produced in great profusion. Tender annuals, should be started indoors in April or sown outdoors in May. Double Mixed. Double White. Double Camelia-Flowered (fine.) Pkt., 10c.

**BELLIS PERENNIS** (Double Daisy)—Perennial. (6 inches.) The flowers are quilled and flat-petaled and come in white, red, pink, and variegated.

**Longfellow**—Pink. Pkt., 10c.

**Snowball**—White. Pkt., 10c.

**Mixed**—Pkt., 10c.

**BRACHYCOME**—Annual. (6 inches.) A delicate dwarf-growing plant, suitable for growing in masses, edging and rustic baskets. Flowers are of blue, lilac and white with dark and white centers. Pkt., 10c.

**BURNING BUSH or SUMMER CYPRESS** (*Kochia Trichophylla*)—Remains green all summer and turns deep red in the fall. Makes fine annual hedge. Pkt., 10c.

**CALENDULA OFFICINALIS** (Pot Marigold)—(18 inches.) This splendid variety has large, double flowers beautifully imbricated, resembling in form and size the finest asters. Of straw color it blooms profusely from July till frost. Pkt., 10c.

**CALLIOPSIS** (Tickseed)—Annual. (2 feet.) One of the garden's great forces in yellow, strengthened with rich maroons and browns. Flowers from August until frost. Pkt., 10c. Annual.

**CAMPANULA MEDIA** (Bell Flower)—(1½ to 2 feet.) The fine bell-shaped flowers are large enough to attract attention by themselves. Pkt., 10c. Perennial.



Barteldes Giant Aster

## CANDYTUFT

Annual. (1 foot.) Plants are about a foot high and very bushy. Various colors. The white flowers are very fragrant.

**White**—Pkt., 10c.

**Dwarf Tom Thumb, mixed**—Pkt., 10c.

**Many Colors, mixed**—Pkt., 10c.

**CANNA**—Annual. (3 feet.) Cannas are usually grown from bulbs but are very easily grown from seed. Some fine varieties are developed by planting the seed. Pkt., 10c.

## CARNATIONS

Annual. (18 inches.) This beautiful and well known flower produces a finer bloom when grown from seed than grown from cuttings taken from old plants.

**Marguerite Carnation**—The most popular variety for the amateur. Flowers in a few weeks from the time of sowing and produces beautifully fringed and wonderfully fragrant flowers. Pkt., 10c.

## CASTOR BEANS

Annual. (6 to 10 feet.) A luxuriant expansive foliage plant, of tropical appearance. The stalks of the plants are brownish red, the leaves are very large.

**Sanguineus**—Large red. Pkt., 10c.

**Zanzibariensis**—A giant variety introduced from New Zanzibar. Pkt., 10c.

## CENTAUREA (Annual)

**Centaurea Candidissima** (Dusty Miller)—(1½ to 2 feet.) Fine foliage plants for bedding, baskets, pots and borders. The leaves are silvery white. Pkt., 10c.

**Centaurea Imperialis** (Royal Sweet Sultan)—The beautiful, sweet-scented flowers are borne on long stems and will keep a long while. Pkt., 10c.



White Candytuft



Cockscomb

**COREOPSIS (Lanceolata)**—Perennial. (2 feet.) This is a rapid growing hardy perennial. The flowers are bright yellow; very attractive. Blooms the first year from seed. Pkt., 10c.

### COSMOS

Annual. (3 to 5 feet.) A strong, tall growing annual. Most effective when planted in masses or background borders against fences.

**Early Flowering**—Mixed. Pkt., 10c.

**Late Flowering**—In White, Pink, Crimson, Yellow, and Mixed. Pkt., 10c.

**Double or Crested Cosmos**—These double crested flowers are of decided improvement over the single flowers and are just as easily grown. Pkt., 10c.

**Orange Flare**—Three feet tall, well branched. Showy, golden orange flowers in three months from seed. Pkt., 10c.

### DAHLIA

#### Half Hardy Perennial

These well known flowers are commonly grown from the tubers but may also be grown from seed.

**Single Mixed**—Pkt., 10c.

**Double Mixed**—Pkt., 10c.

### DELPHINIUM HYBRIDUM

(Perennial Larkspur)

(3 to 4 feet)

Seed sown early in the spring will bloom in August. Splendid for planting in hardy borders.

**Delphinium Formosum**—Dark Blue. Pkt., 10c.

**Delphinium Belladonna**—Light Blue. Pkt., 10c.

**Mixed**—All, pkt., 10c.

**DIANTHUS PLUMARIUS**—Perennial. (1 foot.) The old fashioned June, Clove or Grass Pinks. Hardy. Fine for rock gardens. Pkt., 10c.

**ESCHSCHOLTZIA (California Poppy)**—Annual. 1 foot. The state flower of California. Finely cut foliage and bloom from June until frost. Pkt., 10c.

**EVERLASTING FLOWERS**—Annual. (18 inches.) A fine fixture of the straw-flowered varieties. Will retain their color all winter. Pkt., 10c.

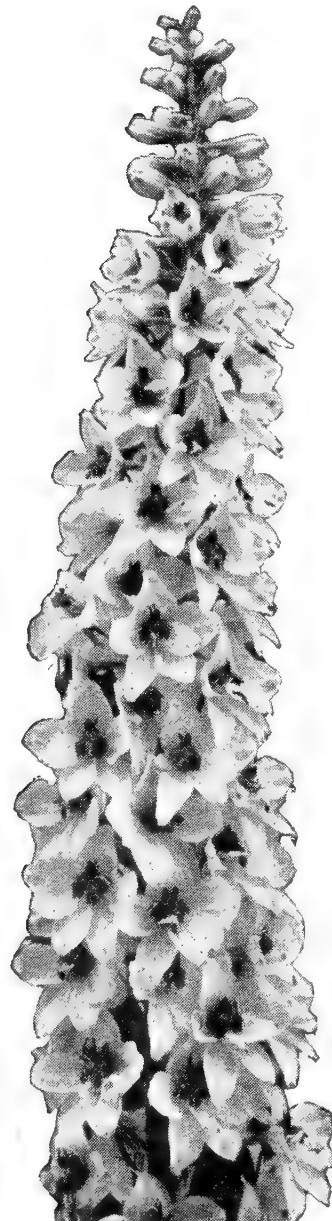
**FEVERFEW (Matricaria Capensis)**—Perennial. (3 feet.) A very free flowering border plant, bearing masses of white or yellow flowers. Pkt., 10c.

**FORGET-ME-NOT (Myosotis Alpestris)**—Perennial. (6 to 8 inches.) They grow best in moist soils. The flowers are blue. Should be given a slight protection in winter. Pkt., 10c.

**FOUR O'CLOCK (Marvel of Peru or Mirabilis Jalapa)**—Annual. (3 feet.) It blooms during late summer and autumn, opening its flowers only late in the afternoon and on cloudy days. Pkt., 10c.

**FOXGLOVE (Digitalis)**—Perennial. (3 to 5 feet.) Flowers are of all colors, are bell or thimble-shaped, and borne in tall spikes. Hardy. Pkt., 10c.

**FUCHSIA**—House plant. A well known greenhouse plant, which will bloom from seed the first year if planted early. Pkt., 25c.



Delphinium

**CHRYSANTHEMUMS—Early Annual Chrysanthemum**. Annual. A beautiful double variety of easy culture. If the plants are pinched back until July 15th they will be more branching. Pkt., 10c.

**CLEOME (Rocky Mountain Bee Plant or Spider Plant)**—Annual. (3 feet.) Spikes of rose-pink flowers on long wiry stamens resembling the spider. Hardy, and excellent for tall borders, since they reach a height of 3 to 4 feet. Pkt., 10c.

### COCKSCOMB

(Celosia)—Annual. (2½ feet.) There are many colors and shapes, but the scarlet and crimson ones are the most brilliant and rich. **Dwarf Mixed**—Pkt., 10c. **Tall Mixed**—Pkt., 10c.

**Giant Empress Cockscomb**—Flowers of enormous size. Pkt., 10c.

**Feathered Cockscomb**—Flowers look like graceful plumes of brilliant colors. Pkt., 10c.

**COLEUS**—The leaves are of many shades and colors and are of remarkable beauty. Pkt., 25c. House plant.

### COLUMBINE

(Aquilegia Coerulea)—(1½ to 2 feet.) The state flower of Colorado. The colors range from light to dark blue. Hardy perennial. We can also offer Yellow varieties. Perennial.

**Yellow Columbine**—Pkt., 10c.

**Mixed Columbine**—Pkt., 10c.

**Rocky Mountain Columbine**—Blue. Pkt., 10c.



Columbine



Yellow Supreme Marigold

**HOLLYHOCKS**—Perennial. (5 feet.) They require a deep rich soil. Hardy. double. Pkt., 10c.

**ICELAND POPPY (Papaver Nudicaule)**—Perennial. (1½ feet.) Dwarf, neat habit, forming a tuft of bluish green fern-like foliage. Blooms all summer. Pkt., 10c.

**ICE PLANT (Mesembryanthemum Crystallinum)**—Annual. (6 inches.) A dwarf plant of trailing habit. The surface of the foliage is covered with particles resembling crystals of ice glistening in the sun. Pkt., 10c.

**JOB'S TEARS (Coix Lachrymae)**—Annual. (3 feet.) Curious ornamental grass from East Indies, with broad, corn-like leaves and seeds of a light slate color. Beads are sometimes strung from the seeds. Pkt., 10c.

**LANTANA**—Shrubby plant producing clusters of flowers which constantly change their color. May be grown in pots or set out in summer. They have an agreeable aromatic perfume. House plant. Pkt., 10c.

**LARKSPUR (Delphinium Ajacis Annual)**—Annual. (2 to 3 feet.) The annual varieties include the rocket hyacinthe-flowered larkspurs, so called from their long, narrow flower spikes.

Tall Mixed, Dwarf Mixed—Pkt., 10c.

**LINUM GRANDIFLORUM RUBRUM (Scarlet Flax)**—Annual. (18 inches.) The flowers are deep crimson with black centers and saucer-shaped. Pkt., 10c.

**LOBELIA**—Annual. (6 inches.) Make a neat and effective edging for geraniums and ornamental leaved plants; pretty for baskets and vases and porch boxes. Colors are deep blue and blue marked with white. Pkt., 10c.

## MARIGOLD

Annual. Bears a profusion of flowers of brilliant shades of yellow marked with maroon and brown. They are about 1½ inches in diameter.

**Yellow Supreme**—Large flower of rich lemon yellow color. Sweet scented. Plants vigorous and foliage has very little of Marigold odor. Pkt., 15c.

Dwarf Double French—Pkt., 10c.

**Guinea Gold**—A distinct type of graceful pyramidal habit. Guinea Gold produces a compact plant literally covered with blossoms often measuring 2½ inches across that somewhat resemble a large carnation. The color is a brilliant golden orange, and quite free from the usual Marigold odor. Height 2 feet. Pkt., 10c.

Tall Double African—Pkt., 10c.

**Tall Orange Prince**—A new Marigold. Bears enormous orange-colored flowers of the quilled type. It is hardy, a free bloomer and a most satisfactory variety. Pkt., 10c.

**GAILLARDIA (Blanket Flower)**—Perennial. (1½ feet.) A splendid showy perennial; very satisfactory as cut flowers. The stems are of good length, carry the flowers well. Pkt., 10c.

**GERANIUM**—House plant. Popular plants, easily raised from seed. Pkt., 15c.

**GLOBE AMARANTH (Gomphrena Globosa)**—Annual. (10 inches.) A good bedding plant. The flowers resemble clover blossoms, are of purplish-red, white and striped colors. Pkt., 10c.

## GYPSOPHILA

Annual. (1 foot.) Small white and pink fairy-like flowers, borne on long, feathery stems. Blooms from first of July till frost.

**Elegans Pink**—This delicate rose-pink flower makes a beautiful border. Pkt., 10c.

## HELIANTHUS or SUNFLOWER

Annual. (3 to 5 feet.) These new ornamental sunflowers are excellent for garden planting for screening unsightly places and also for bouquets.

**Helianthus Globosus (Double)**—Flowers are large, double and of rich saffron color. Pkt., 10c.

**RED SUNFLOWER**—Annual. Horticulturists have been trying for years to get a Red Sunflower. They have now come very near it, red flowers tipped with yellow. This is a decided novelty and will please you. Pkt., 10c.

**HELICHRYSUM MONSTROSUM**—Annual, (18 inches). Good shape, size and of desirable colors—yellow, sulphur, cream, white, pink, rose, and crimson. Bloom from July until destroyed by frosts. Pkt., 10c.

**HELIOTROPE**—House plant. Highly valued for the blue color and fragrance of the clusters of small saucer-shaped flowers. Can also be sown outdoors in May. Pkt., 10c.



Hollyhock, Double

## MIGNONETTE

(*Reseda Odorata*)

Annual. (1 foot.) Fragrant blossoms continuously through the summer and until after severe frosts. This can also be grown in pots for winter flowering.

**Sweet Grandiflora**—Large flowering, very fragrant. Pkt., 10c.

**Golden Queen**—Golden yellow color. Pkt., 10c.

**MOURNING BRIDE** (*Scabiosa Atropurpurea*)—Annual. (18 inches.) These hardy annuals show a great variation of color, and the long stems and keeping qualities of the blossoms make this one of the best annuals for bouquets. Pkt., 10c.

## NASTURTIUMS (Annual)

**Scarlet Gleam**—Dazzling in color, delightfully sweet scented, superior in type, extra large flowered. The doubleness is caused by an overlapping of small petals toward the center. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.

**Gleam Hybrids**—New double sweet-scented Nasturtiums. The flowers are large and practically 100% double. Plants are semi-dwarf. Stems are long and bear the flowers well above the foliage. Color ranges from cream yellow to scarlet and deep maroon, with some spotted varieties. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.

**Golden Gleam**—Golden Gleam is maintaining its position as the best known and most popular novelty of the past few seasons, becoming more popular as time goes on. Flowers are large, double, sweet-scented, of brilliant golden yellow, and borne on large stems well above the bright green foliage of the dwarf, bushy plants. They are ideal for any garden. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.

**Tall Nasturtiums**—(Average height 5 feet.) Besides their ordinary garden use for trailing over fences, trellises, stone walls, etc., the climbing nasturtiums can also be grown as pot plants for winter-flowering, hanging baskets and vases. **Tall Mixed, All Colors**, Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; 1/4 lb., 80c.

**Dwarf Nasturtiums**—(1 foot.) These plants have a neat, compact habit of growth and attractive foliage, and are excellent for borders. They bloom constantly throughout the season. **Dwarf Mixed**, Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.



Golden Gleam Nasturtiums

## NICOTIANA AFFINIS

Annual. (2 1/2 to 3 feet.) Belongs to the tobacco family. Plants are in full flower every sunny day from June until frost. Blossoms trumpet shaped, on tall stems in colors of blue, red, and rose. Pkt., 10c.

**Nicotiana Sanderae**—(2 feet.) A lovely hybrid of elegant branching habit, bearing rosy flowers on long graceful stems. Pkt., 10c.

**NIGELLA DAMASCENA** (Love-in-a-Mist or Devil-in-the-Bush)—Annual. (2 1/2 feet.) Plants are compact, with fine cut foliage, which blooms profusely. Colors are blue and white. Pkt., 10c.

**ORIENTAL POPPY** (*Papaver Orientale*)—perennial. 2 to 3 feet.) Unequaled for brilliancy of color. The flowers are of enormous size, often 6 inches in diameter and the colors range from soft pink to dazzling scarlet to deep maroon. Pkt., 10c.

**ORNAMENTAL GRASSES**—Annual. These grasses are very useful for cutting when fresh, for summer bouquets, and are desirable for winter bouquets. **Mixed varieties**, Pkt., 10c.

## PANSIES (Annual)

**Barteldes Giant Market Pansies**—This strain is the result of many years of careful breeding and selection. Flowers are of immense size, and very rich coloring. Plants bear an abundance of giant blossoms. Pkt. 15c.

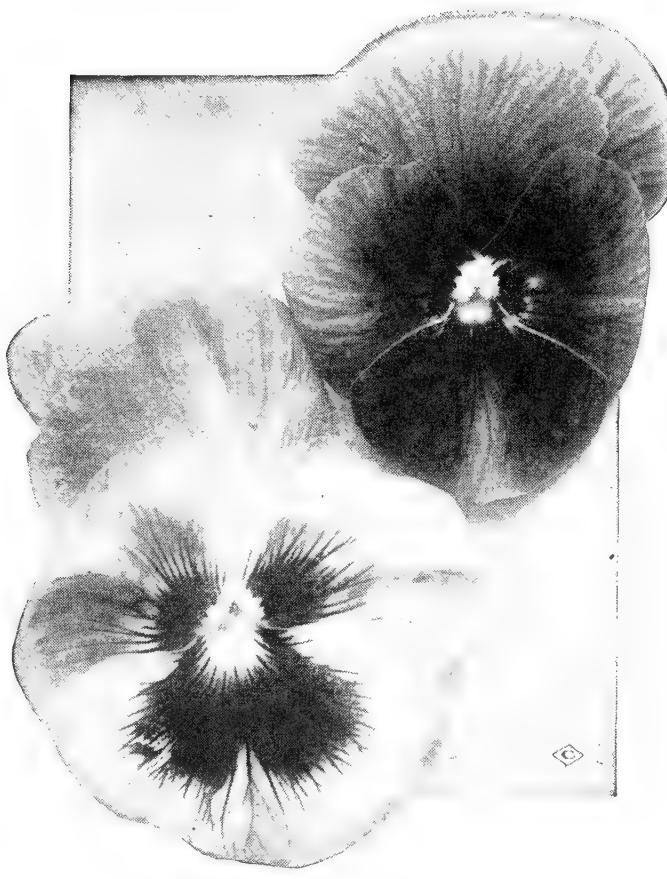
**Trimardeaux Giant Mixed**—Pkt., 10c; 1/4 oz., \$1.00; 1/2 oz., 1.75; oz., \$3.00.

**Good Mixed**—A very good strain of all colors. Excellent for bedding. Pkt., 10c; 1/8 oz., \$1.75; oz., \$3.00.

## PETUNIAS

Annual. All of the single-flowered varieties of Petunias can be easily grown from seed. They are attractive in beds and masses, serve well for broad borders or bands, and thrive in window boxes.

**Rosy Morn**—Very beautiful rose color. Pkt., 15c.



Pansies



Phlox

### PETUNIAS—Cont'd

Pink Glory—Pure flame rose pink. Flowers slightly ruffled. Pkt., 25c.  
 Royal Purple—Ruffled flowers are of rich velvety purple. Pkt., 25c.  
 Single—Mixed. Pkt., 10c.  
 Giants of California—Produce immense blossoms. Pkt., 30c.  
 Striped and Blotched—Mixed. Pkt., 10c.  
 Double—Mixed. Saved from the choicest double flowers. Pkt., 30c.

### PHLOX DRUMMONDI GRANDIFLORE

Annual. (1 foot.) The Phlox Drummondi is sometimes called the flame flower. Very easily grown, gives a quick return of bloom and offer a large variety to choose from. Mixed. Pkt., 10c.

Phlox Alba—White. Pkt., 10c.

Phlox, Star or Quedlinburg—Flowers are star-shaped and very attractive. Pkt., 10c.

PERENNIAL PHLOX—Perennial. For permanent beds in the garden, and borders. Bear immense flowers. Pkt., 10c.

### PINKS

(*Dianthus*)

Annual. (1 foot.) A popular class of flowers which should be used more generally in garden culture. Blooms constantly from July until frost and if covered will bloom again second season.

Chinensis (Double China)—Mixed. Pkt., 10c.

Laciatus (Double Imperial.) Mixed. Pkt., 10c.



Shirley Poppy

### POPPIES

Annual. They bear so profusely and are of such brilliant colors that they are especially valuable for mass planting. The annuals should be planted early in the spring and not transplanted.

Single and Double Poppies—Mixed. A fine collection of all the best annual varieties. Plant these in a mass or row and you will get a beautiful effect. Pkt., 10c.

Shirley Poppy—The flowers range from pure white to maroon with all intermediate shadings. Of easy culture and free bloomers. Pkt., 10c.

### PORTULACA

(Moss Rose or Sun Plant)

Annual. These trailing plants love the sun and stay close to the soil. Round flat flowers with vivid shades of red, yellow, pink, and white. Fine for massing in beds, edging and rockwork.

Single mixed—Pkt., 10c. Double mixed. Pkt., 10c.

PYRETHRUM AUREUM—Annual. A beautiful bedding plant with golden leaves, called Golden Feather. Pkt., 10c.

PYRETHRUM ROSEUM (Insect Powder Plant)—Perennial. (2 feet.) Hardy, herbaceous garden plants with large single or double flowers. The colors are rose, pink, white, and crimson. Pkt., 10c.

SALPIGLOSSIS—Annual. These are very showy bedding or border plants with richly colored funnel-shaped flowers which are borne on long, graceful stems. The flowers are of purple-scarlet, yellow and blue. Pkt., 10c.

SCHIZANTHUS—Annual. (18 inches.) Flowers are dainty, often called the Butterfly Flower. They come into bloom very quickly and are splendid for borders, gardens, and also for cut flowers. Pkt., 10c.

SHASTA DAISY—Perennial. (15 to 18 inches.) Fine when planted in the old fashioned garden, and valuable as a cut flower. Pkt., 15c.

SPRENGERI (Asparagus)—Especially adapted to suspended baskets, window boxes, etc. House plant. Pkt. (12 seeds), 15c.

STOKESIA CYANIA (Cornflower Aster)—Perennial. (1½ to 2 feet.) Flower freely from early July until frost. The flowers resemble the Cornflower in shape but are much larger and of a beautiful lavender-blue color. Pkt., 10c.



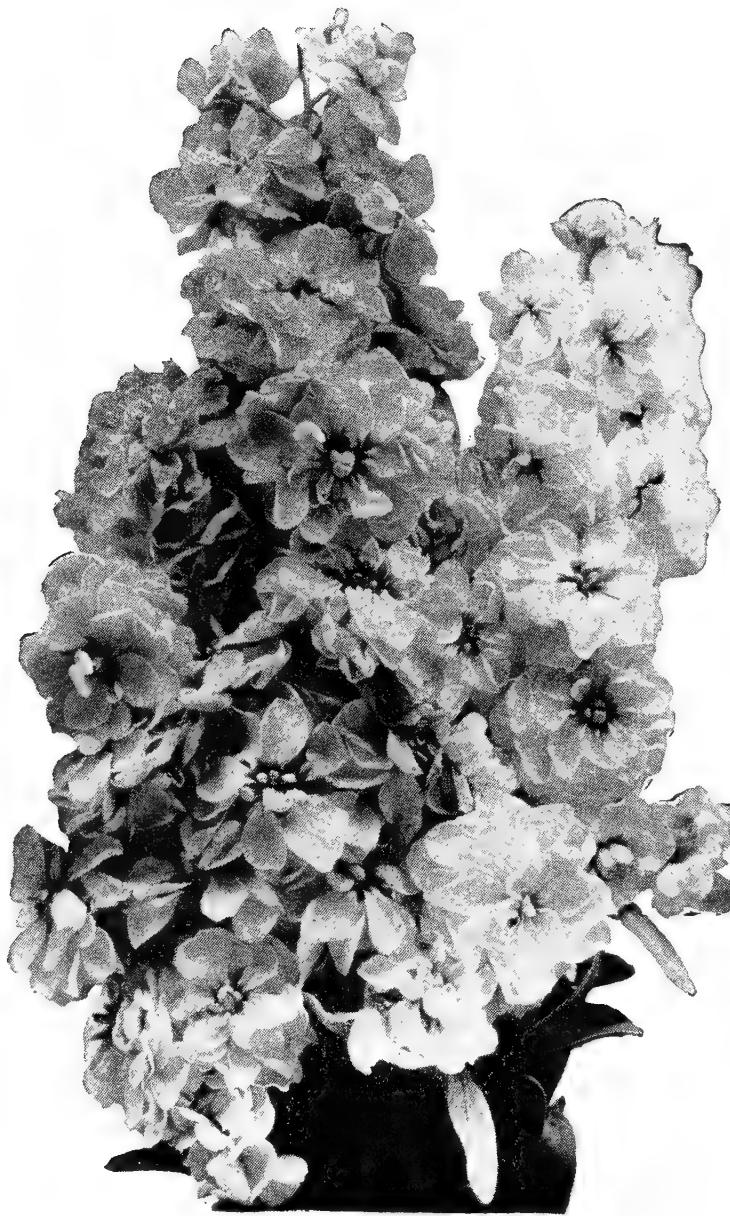
Portulaca

# SWEET PEAS

The vine or plant of the Sweet Peas succeeds best in moist, yet well drained, cool soil. For longest possible blooming season, the seed must be planted early. Using the best mode, the trench method, the trench should be 2 feet wide and 2 feet deep, and filled nearly to the surface with a mixture of well rotted manure and rich soil. Fill in the top with 6 inches of soil. Germination will be hastened if the seeds are soaked in water over night. Seeds should be inoculated with Nitragin. Sow the seed 2 inches deep at the rate of one ounce per twenty feet. When the weather is dry, soak the ground thoroughly once or twice a week. The earth should be kept loose 2 inches deep around the plants at all times. In the evening, during hot weather, a light spraying of the vines will be found beneficial. Sweet Peas should be cut early in the morning, and there will be longer period of bloom if they are cut closely. If allowed to produce any great amount of seed, the plant will wither quickly. Spray thoroughly to prevent infection from insects.



Sweet Peas



Ten-Weeks Stocks

**Mixed Early Flowering Spencer Sweet Peas**—This variety is noted for the unusual duplexness and extra frilliness of the flowers. The blooms are large, waved and ruffled, giving them a very attractive and distinct appearance. These are in bloom three weeks before the Standard Spencers, and although do not grow quite as tall, they still have the same long stems and large flowers and long season of bloom. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 75c.

**Late Flowering Spencer Sweet Peas**—A splendid mixture of the best Spencer variety. Growing a little taller than the Early Spencer, they have long, strong stems with blooms of ruffled and waved flowers that appear almost double. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 55c.

**SWEET SULTAN** (*Centaurea Moschata*)—Annual. 2 feet.) The flowers are exquisitely fringed, 3 to 4 inches across, borne on long stems and are very fragrant. In bloom from July until October. Pkt., 10c.

**SWEET WILLIAM** (*Dianthus Barbatus*)—Perennial. (1 foot.) It does not flower until the second year from seed; commences blooming in early summer and continues to flower for several weeks. Pkt., 10c.

**TEN-WEEKS STOCKS** (*Cut and Come Again*)—*Cheiranthus Mattioli*)—Annual. (1 to 2 feet). The flowers look like small rosettes, appear on long stalks, are exceedingly fragrant, and are of all colors. Pkt., 10c.

**VERBENAS**—Annual. One of the most popular bedding annuals. The flowers are of very bright colors produced from June until frost. Pkt., 10c.

**VINCA** (*Periwinkle or Old Maid*)—Perennial. (1 foot.) Glossy green leaves, red and white flowers. Flowers from seed the first season and if taken into the house before frost will bloom all winter. Pkt., 10c.

**VIOLET**—Perennial. (5 inches.) They bloom sooner than most other flowers and their fragrance is delightful. They will thrive in shady places. A violet bed around the foot of a big shade tree is very attractive. Pkt., 10c.

**WALLFLOWER**—Perennial. The coloring runs mainly to rich yellow, orange and purple, and is oriental in effect. Fine for indoor culture. Double, Pkt., 10c; Single, Pkt., 10c.

## ZINNIAS (Annual)

**Colossal Zinnia**—Flowers are of immense size and thickly set with velvety petals. Plants are healthy, vigorous, branching freely and make excellent material for masses or cutting. Red, white, yellow, pink, or mixed. Pkt., 10c.

**Fantasy**—Award of Merit in the All American Flower Selections for 1935. The medium size chrysanthemum-like flowers are composed of shaggy ray-like petals that are borne on long stems. They come only in mixtures, but cover a wide range of color from the brightest red and orange to the popular pastel shades of pink and cream. Height 2 feet. Pkt., 10c.

**Zebra Zinnia**—Striped. Like Zebra and very attractive. Pkt., 10c.

**Dahlia Flowered Zinnia**—This is a new giant flowered type, the petals overlapping in such a manner as to give the blossoms the appearance of a decorative dahlia. The colors of this type are not so brilliant as the others, but are soft shades of lavender, rose and old gold. They are very strong, vigorous growing plants, and bloom profusely throughout the summer. Red, yellow, white, pink or mixed. Pkt., 10c.

**Pompon or Miniature Zinnia**—A dainty and ornamental Zinnia which is very useful for borders. They stand transplanting readily and are fine for bedding in small gardens where tall plants spoil the effect. They come in all the beautiful shades of coloring of the tall Zinnias and the flowers are just as perfect in form. Pkt., 10c.

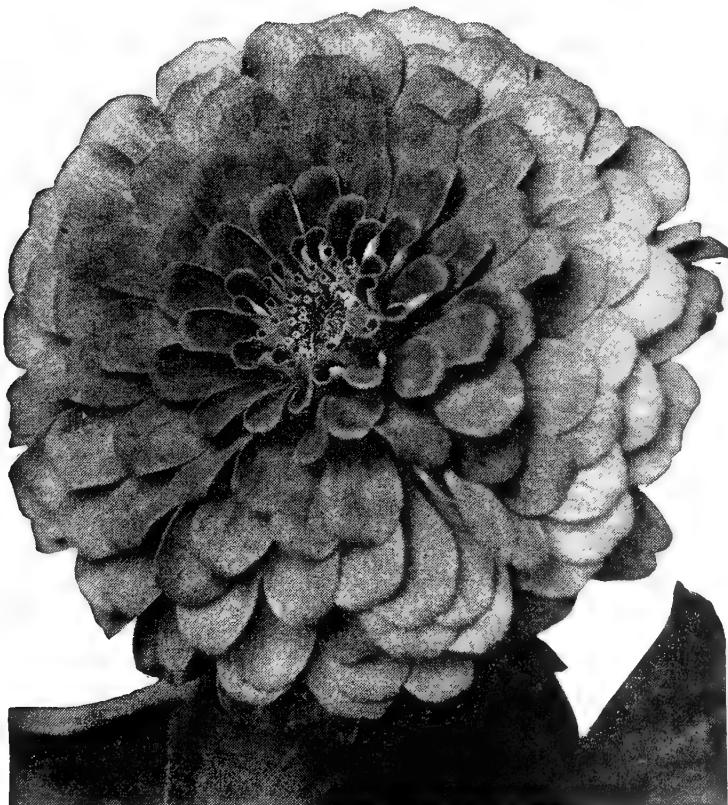
**Double Mixed Zinnias**—Extra double flowers; good producers. Pkt., 10c.

**Victory Quilled Zinnias**—The petals of these flowers are peculiarly quilled and twisted, giving the flowers a distinct appearance. The twisting of the petals reflects the colors in a pleasing manner. Pkt., 10c.

**CHINESE WOOLFLOWER**—(2 feet.) The flowers resemble balls of tufted wool. From early summer until late fall there are countless flowers. We offer this in Red, Pink or Yellow. Please specify color. Pkt., 15c.



Pompon or  
Miniature Zinnia



Barteldes Colossal Zinnia



Mixed Zinnias

# CLIMBERS

**ANNUAL CLIMBERS**—Mixed. Annual. A splendid mixture of pretty flowering, climbing annuals. Pkt., 10c.

**BALSAM APPLE and PEAR**—Annual. Curiously shaped golden yellow fruit which opens when ripe and shows the seed. Either Apple or Pear. Pkt., 10c.

**CANARY BIRD FLOWER** (*Tropaeolum Canariense*)—Annual. Well known climbing annual with elegantly fringed bright yellow flowers. Pkt., 10c.

**CARDINAL CLIMBER**—Annual. Has beautiful fern-like leaves and is covered from mid-summer to frost with brilliant, fiery red flowers. Pkt., 10c.

**CLEMATIS**—Perennial. Usually grown from roots, but can also be started from seed. Pkt., 10c.

**CLIMBING BLACK-EYED SUSAN** (*Thunbergi Alatum*)—Annual. (4 feet.) Beautiful free flowering tender annual twiner of rapid growth. Flowers are buff, white, and orange. Pkt., 10c.

## CONVOLVULUS

(MORNING GLORY)

**Tall Morning Glory** (*Convolvulus Major*). Annual. (10 feet.) It soon covers a fence or trellis with abundant foliage and bright flowers. Pkt., 10c.

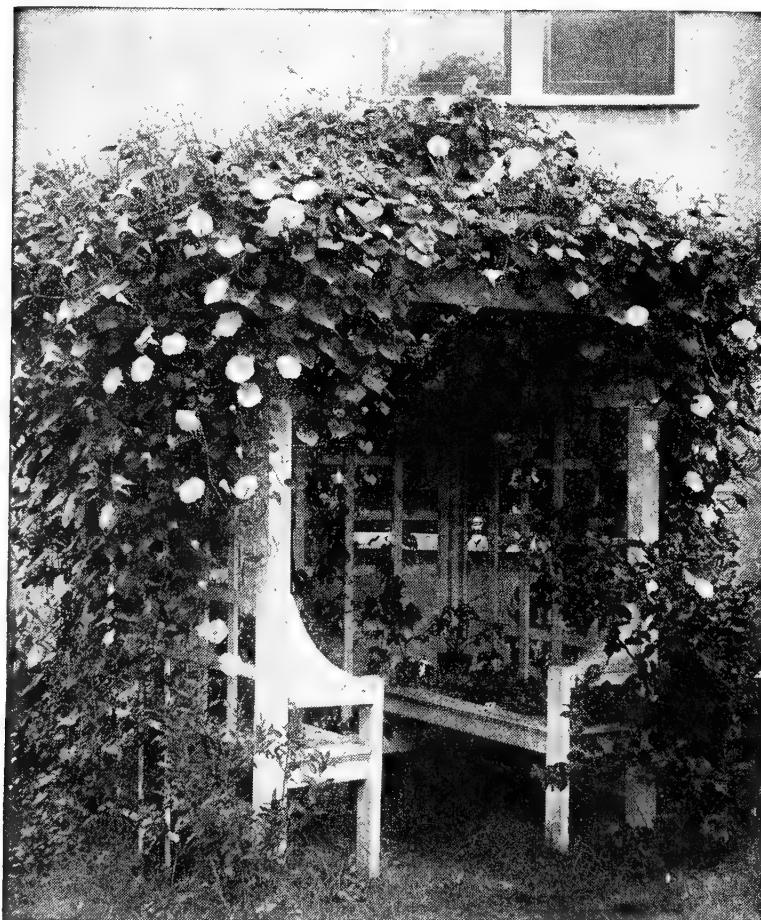
**Dwarf Morning Glory**—(Annual.) The flowers are of rich shades of blue rivaling the pansy for beauty. Blossoms from July until frost. Pkt., 10c.

**Mammoth Blue Morning Glory**—(Annual.) Beautiful large blue flowers which make a wonderful display when in bloom. Pkt., 15c.

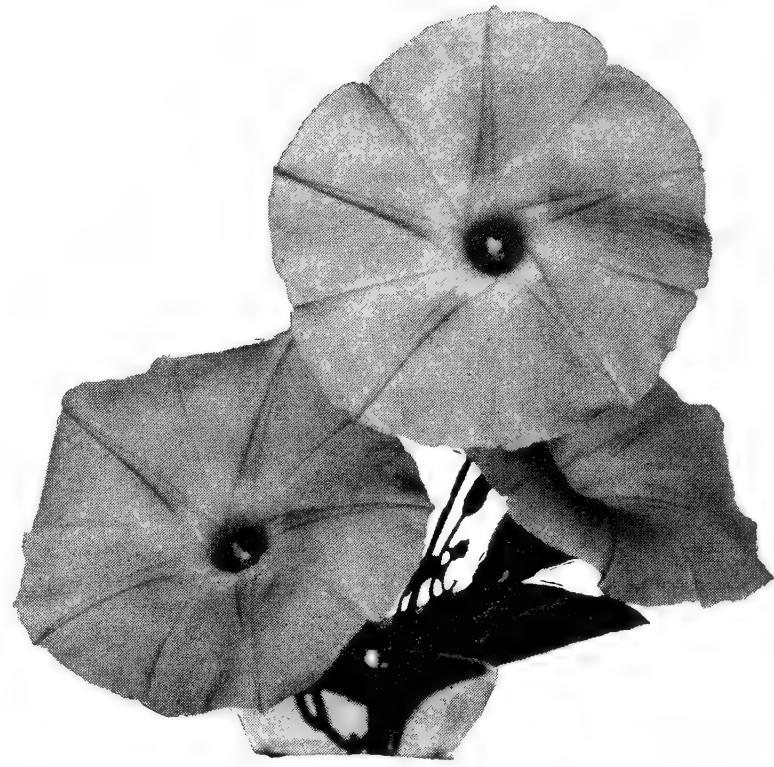
**Scarlett O'Hara**—Large soft scarlet flowers borne in great profusion. Flowers remain open longer than most morning glories. Pkt., 15c.

**CYPRESS VINE** (*Ipomoea Quamoclit*)—Annual. (15 feet.) Very delicate fern-like foliage, and masses of beautiful small star-shaped flowers. Pkt., 10c.

**EVERLASTING SWEET PEA**—Perennial. A perennial climber producing a succession of white, rose, and purple blossoms. Pkt., 10c.



Morning Glory



Moonflower

## GORARDS

Annual. (10 to 20 feet.) Rapid growing, interesting annual climbing plants with ornamental foliage and curiously shaped fruit.

**Dipper**—A round gourd with a long neck, making an excellent dipper. Pkt., 10c.

**Nest Egg**—White, egg-shaped. Pkt., 10c.

**Sugar Trough**—Thick shell makes fine dishes. Pkt., 10c.

**Dish Rag**—When shelled and seeds removed, inside makes a good dish cloth or bath sponge. Pkt., 10c.

**Hercules Club** (Also called New Guinea Bean)—The fruit is a long club-shaped gourd. Pkt., 10c.

**Calabash Pipe**—A rapid growing climber from South Africa. The calabash pipes are made from this fruit. Pkt., 10c.

**Mixed Gourds**—All kinds mixed. Pkt., 10c.

**HYACINTH BEAN** (*Dolichos Lablab*)—Annual. (Usual height 10 to 20 feet.) Splendid climbers with abundant cluster spikes of purple and white flowers. Pkt., 10c.

**KUDZU VINE** (*Pueraria Thunbergiana*)—Perennial. The most rapid growing plant we have ever seen. Leaves resemble those of a lima bean and the foliage is very dense. Pkt., 10c.

**MOONFLOWER** (*Ipomea Mexicana*)—Annual. Beautiful waxy flowers open at night and on cloudy days, and their fragrance is delightful. Either white flowered or blue flowered. Pkt., 10c.

**PASSION FLOWER** (*Passiflora Coerulea*)—Annual. Attractive purplish blue flowers, blooming profusely for several months. A native of tropical South America where it climbs from tree to tree. Pkt., 10c.

# LAWN and PASTURE

## GRASSES

**Kentucky Blue Grass** Always reliable. The standard grass seed in America for lawns and pastures. One pound should be sown for every 150 square feet, or for every plot 10-15 feet. Sow 30 pounds to the acre for pasture.

**"Magic Carpet"** This mixture contains well proportioned quantities of Kentucky Blue Grass, White Dutch Clover, Domestic Rye Grass, and Red Top seed. The Rye Grass and Red Top provide a fine green covering in a very short time and thereby serve as protectors for the slower growing Kentucky Blue Grass. The latter is considered the permanent base for the lawn and, being thriftier, will eventually crowd out the Rye Grass. One pound to 120 square feet.

**Sunflower Lawn Mixture** Made up principally of Kentucky Blue Grass and White Clover with some other grasses which will grow rapidly and make a showing quickly. However, the other grasses will soon be driven out by the Kentucky Blue Grass and White Clover and the combination of these two insures a perfect lawn.

**Bent Grass** Makes a splendid lawn of bright green color. Forms a thick, dense turf, and keeps out dandelions and other weeds admirably. Also fine to use in thickening up old lawns. Plant one pound to 300 square feet. Is proving itself to be especially adapted to Middle Western conditions, but requires a lot of water and more care than does Kentucky Blue Grass.

### Meadow Fescue or English Blue Grass

(*Festuca Pratensis*). Meadow Fescue is a tufted, deep rooted, long-lived perennial, and is especially adapted for permanent pasture. It is adapted practically to the same area as Timothy, will thrive on poor soils, except where the soil is very sandy. It should be sown on a thoroughly firmed seed bed at the rate of 10 to 12 pounds per acre for seed, and 20 to 25 pounds per acre for pasture. The best time to sow is in late summer or early fall.

**Red Top Grass** (*Agrostis Vulgaris*) Sometimes known as Herd's Grass. It is especially valuable for sowing on sour or acid soils, swampy or meadow lands, which are liable to overflow, and on soils that are not rich enough for Timothy and other grasses. When mixed with Alsike Clover it makes a fine crop of hay or excellent pasture. About ten pounds are sown to the acre. Red Top is also an exceedingly good grass for lawns if sown with Kentucky Blue Grass and kept closely mowed.

**Timothy** (*Phleum Pratense*). The most important hay grass. Greatly relished by all kinds of stock, especially horses. Sow 10 to 15 pounds per acre.

**Domestic Rye Grass** Annual grass, splendid for quick results in the spring. Can be sown alone or with Kentucky Blue Grass. If sown with Blue Grass the Blue Grass will eventually take over. Sow one pound to about 120 square feet.

**Creeping Red Fescue** A perennial which spreads by means of underground roots. Does well in the Middle West and is proving to be an excellent lawn grass. Thrives in sandy soils and in shady locations.



Meadow Fescue

**Perennial Rye Grass** A rather short lived perennial. Does not grow root-stalks or stolons but will make a compact sod if sown thickly. Excellent where a quick turf is needed.

**Chewing Fescue** A native of New Zealand. Wonderful for shady places but does well in the sun also. A fine bladed grass of beautiful green color. Makes a fine compact turf.

**Tall or Alta Fescue** Somewhat coarser than Meadow Fescue and more drought resistant, more productive, more alkali tolerant and fully as palatable.

**Buffalo Grass** Used for dry land lawns at the rate of one pound per 400 square feet. For pasture, use in a mixture with Blue Grama—three pounds of Buffalo and six pounds of Blue Grama per acre.

**Crested Wheat Grass** Fairway Strain. Grows shorter than the Standard strain, has more and finer leaves and produces about the same amount of hay. Can be used for lawns in dry sections.

**Superiority of Reseeded Pastures** Abandoned farm land of questionable value for crop production can be returned profitably to grass.

Reseeded pastures can support more cattle and produce two to four times as much beef per acre as well-managed native range. It is comparatively easy to establish grass by drilling a mixture of well-adapted species in the protective stubble left by a previous crop of close-drilled Sorghum.



Sudan Grass

**Brome Grass** (*Bromus Inermis.*) No other cultivated perennial grass has shown a higher degree of drought resistance, and it endures winter cold remarkably well. Aside from Alfalfa, no grass has fulfilled the promise of the western farmer better than Brome Grass. Sow about 14 pounds to the acre.

Fertilize Brome Grass with Ammonium Nitrate.

**Sudan Grass** Sudan is a tall, leafy annual grass of the Sorghum family. Sudan Grass may be sown broadcast, drilled or in cultivated rows. Where there is sufficient moisture, broadcasting or drilling is preferable; otherwise the grass is likely to be coarse. In seeding this way, three pecks to the acre should be used. In cultivated rows 3 feet apart three pounds of seed to the acre is sufficient. Sudan makes a large crop of hay; used as summer pasture.

**Sweet Sudan** This was produced by crossing standard Sudan with Leoti Red Sorghum. The result is a hardy variety with heavy, wide leaves and a sweet juicy stalk. It is resistant to drought and foliage diseases. Live stock feeders prefer it to standard Sudan. Give it a try.

**Bermuda Grass** (*Cynodon Bactylon.*) Bermuda is a long-lived perennial with marked ability to withstand close grazing, or close clipping, and on this account is much used as a lawn grass. Bermuda Grass lawns stay green all summer without artificial watering. For lawns sow one pound to 500 square feet, for pasture 3 to 5 pounds per acre.

**Orchard Grass** (*Dactylis Glomerata.*) A typical bunch grass, withstands a great amount of heat, does well in the shade. It is best adapted to clays and loams, not averse to wet soils, but prefers a moderate amount of moisture. Orchard Grass should be used in pastures wherever possible, because of its ability to grow in cool weather, and furnishes the earliest and latest pasture during the season. It is good pasture for cows. Sow 20 to 25 pounds per acre.

## BARTELDES ALFALFA

### The Most Profitable Crop on the Farm

Alfalfa seed has been grown in Kansas since 1868, and the Barteldes Seed Company was the first to offer this for sale in this part of the country.

#### SEEDING

In the first place, be sure that your seed is pure, free of Dodder, Russian Thistle and other noxious weeds. Sown either in spring or in the fall at the rate of 15 to 20 pounds per acre.

We are always glad to send samples; quote prices, give tests and origin.

**Kansas Common Alfalfa** In buying Alfalfa seed be sure that you get seed which is adapted to your climatic condition. We recommend Kansas Grown Seed for the Middle West with Oklahoma Seed and Utah Seed for second choice. Our best grades of Alfalfa Seed are Kansas grown and Oklahoma grown. NOTE: For Colorado, we recommend Colorado seed first and Utah second.

#### INOCULATION

Inoculated Alfalfa adds greatly to the fertility of the soil, but Alfalfa without inoculation is the biggest soil robber of all crops. Your Alfalfa may become naturally inoculated by the bacteria in the soil, but to insure inoculation we advise artificial inoculation of the seed. This is inexpensive and very helpful to your crop of Alfalfa. We suggest Nitragin.

The Oklahoma Experiment Station reports that Alfalfa seed treated with Arasan produces almost twice as many plants as seed not treated.



Alfalfa

# CLOVERS



Red Clover

## RED CLOVER

(*Trifolium Pratensis.*) Red Clover is the most important of all leguminous forage crops, both on account of its high value as feed and from the fact that it can be so well employed in rotations.

Red Clover is not a particularly exacting crop in regard to its soil requirements, excepting that it be well drained. It succeeds better as a rule on clayey soils than on loams and better in loams than in sandy soils.

Red Clover makes an excellent pasture for all kinds of live stock, and may be sown either with or without nurse crop.

Be careful to select seed which does not contain Buck-horn. You can depend on our Sunflower and Columbine Brands of Red Clover.

## WHITE CLOVER

(*Trifolium Repens.*) White Clover is excellent for pasture and is especially valuable for mixing with Kentucky Blue Grass, both for lawns and pasture. A few pounds of White Clover should be in all permanent grass seed mixtures as it helps fill up the bare spots and is very nutritious. Very hardy and a perennial. Sow five to eight pounds per acre.

## ALSIKE CLOVER

(*Trifolium Hybridum.*) Very valuable for growing on wet or swampy land. It is very hardy, withstands drought and will not winter kill. Makes an excellent crop of hay. About six to ten pounds will sow an acre and as the seed is very fine, it should be covered only slightly.

## SWEET CLOVER

The features or qualities which make Sweet Clover so valuable are: First, the ability to thrive, produce good hay and good pasture on very poor soils; and second, the ability to improve the soil on which it is growing.

Although Sweet Clover is very hardy and will thrive in the most unfavorable places, it is sometimes difficult to get a good stand. This difficulty can be overcome by sowing the seed on a thoroughly compacted seed bed with just enough loose dirt to cover and by sowing scarified seed.

### White Blossom Sweet Clover (*Melilotus alba.*)

Biennial, grows to a height of from 4 to 6 feet, vigorous grower, extremely hardy and produces abundant pasture and lots of hay. This is the standard Sweet Clover of the country.

**Yellow Blossom Sweet Clover** (*Melilotus officinalis.*) This is also a biennial, about two weeks earlier than the white, not quite as tall. Do not confuse this with the annual Yellow Blossom which is of very little value.

## LADINO CLOVER

This is a perennial that is presumed to be a large form of White Dutch Clover. It is a low growing leafy plant with succulent and somewhat coarse stems that have a tendency to remain rather close to the ground. Under proper moisture conditions these stems will take root at the nodes, or joints, and in this manner thicken up the existing stand. It is splendid for pasture and makes a good hay crop but is not suitable for lawns.

## KOREAN LESPEDEZA

A plant similar to clover and the best of the Lespedeza types. It has an advantage over alfalfa and sweet clover, in that it will grow on untreated soil, no lime or phosphate being needed. Korean Lespedeza can be grazed all spring and summer and hay can be cut or seed taken from the crop in the fall. Agriculturists state their "belief" that this Lespedeza is the "coming legume."



Korean Lespedeza

# SWEET SORGHUMS

Popularly recognized by reason of their sweet sap or juice from which syrup and sugar are made. They are of tall leafy growth, branching only sparingly, and the seed head varies from the club head to the widely spreading head.

**Honey-Drip** Stems tall, very juicy, sweeter than any other variety, and considered one of the very best for making syrup. Leaves 14 to 16; panicles erect, very loose and open hulls reddish, nearly smooth, and about equal in length to the dark red-brown grains. Late.

**Kansas Orange** Differs from the Amber variety in having larger and heavier stalks, and larger and more abundant leaves. Hulls are reddish to black, two-thirds as long as the reddish yellow grains, which become paler when fully ripe. This variety is very valuable for making syrup.

**Black Amber** One of the oldest of the forage group, characterized by slender stalks and narrow leaves.

## ATLAS SORGO

This variety is a Cross between White Kiffir and Sourless Cane. Plants reach a height of 7 to 10 feet and require from 120 to 130 days to mature. Has a sturdy leaf stalk abundantly juicy and sweet. Heads fairly compact, short branches filled with white seeds, similar in size and shape to kiffir.



Kaffir Corn

## AXTELL SORGO

**Axtell Sorgo** An improved selection out of Atlas Sorgo. Seeds white with red-brown or black spots. Stalks sweet, juicy and leafy. Height 6 to 8 feet and matures in 115 days, about 10 days earlier than Atlas. Not quite as tall as Atlas but have heavy foliage and is a good drought resister.

## GRAIN SORGHUMS

**Hegari (Dwarf)** This greatly resembles the Dwarf Blackhulled White Kaffir, but the heads are larger, the stems thicker and more juicy. Grows 4 to 4½ feet tall, matures in 85 to 100 days. Enormous yield and the earliness combine to make a wonderful variety.

**Blackhull White Kaffir** Grains are nearly white with black hull. Characterized by stout, short-jointed stems, numerous broad, stiff leaves, cylindrical or oblong leaves, square at the tip. This is the old standard variety.

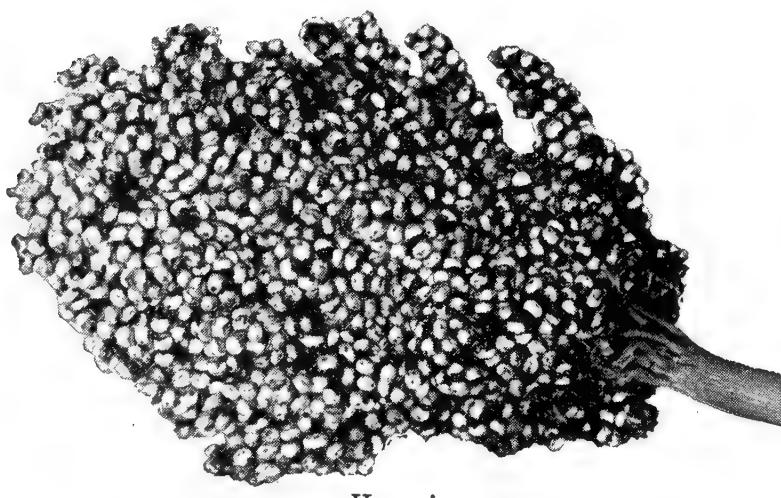
**Grohoma** Midseason to late variety 4 to 6 feet tall with stout stems moderately juicy and slightly sweet. It tillers freely and branches abundantly. Heads are from 8 to 15 inches long and may or may not be well exserted from the upper leaf sheath or boot. Botanical origin is uncertain, but believed to be a cross between Feterita and some variety or sorghum. Seed buff or light brown with black hull.

**Dwarf Yellow Milo Maize** A vigorous grower, will stand a great deal of drought. Milo is planted, cultivated, and handled like kaffir, but should be planted a little later. When grown in rows, it is ordinarily harvested with a corn binder and put in shocks to cure, and can then either be threshed for grain or fed as fodder. Ordinarily grows from 4 to 6 feet, depending upon the amount of moisture. Seeds are pale reddish yellow with the red-brown sub-coat.

**Double Dwarf Yellow Milo** Resembles the ordinary dwarf milo, but is earlier and rarely reaches a height of more than three feet.

**Westland Milo** A dwarf variety. This is an improvement over Wheatland Milo in that it is healthier and more resistant to disease.

**Feterita** Large chalky with seed, usually with red and black spots and with coat checked. Stalks dry, slightly sweet and with few leaves. Height 5 to 7 feet. Matures in 100 days and is an excellent grain producer. Smut resistant. Seed rather soft.



Hegari

## BROOM CORN

**Black Spanish** The leading standard variety. Glumes are dark brown to black. Favored by growers because of early maturity and tendency to produce finer, straighter brush with less reddening than the older type.

**Improved Evergreen** This Broom Corn grows about 10 feet high, stands up well, and is entirely free from crooked brush.

**Medium Evergreen** This variety grows from 6 to 8 feet tall and produces a finer brush. This fine brush is well adapted to making whisk brooms.

# SOY BEANS

**Gibson** Selection from a cross between the Midwest and Dunfield by the Indiana Agricultural Experiment Station. Maturity, medium; flowers, white; pods, two to three seeded; shatter but little, seeds, straw yellow color. Somewhat later than Lincoln but a better yielder. Oil, 20.4 per cent; protein, 41.9 per cent; iodine number, 129.

**Laredo** A small black bean that matures medium late. About 7,800 seeds to the pound. Oil content, 14.5%; protein, 43.9%.

**Virginia** Mainly a hay variety. Very good for poor soils. Flowers purple, pods brown, seeds medium small, flat, olive brown in color. Oil content, 18.3%; protein, 38.9%.

**Lincoln** This is an early variety, good for either seed or forage. A good yielder and the seed has a high oil content.

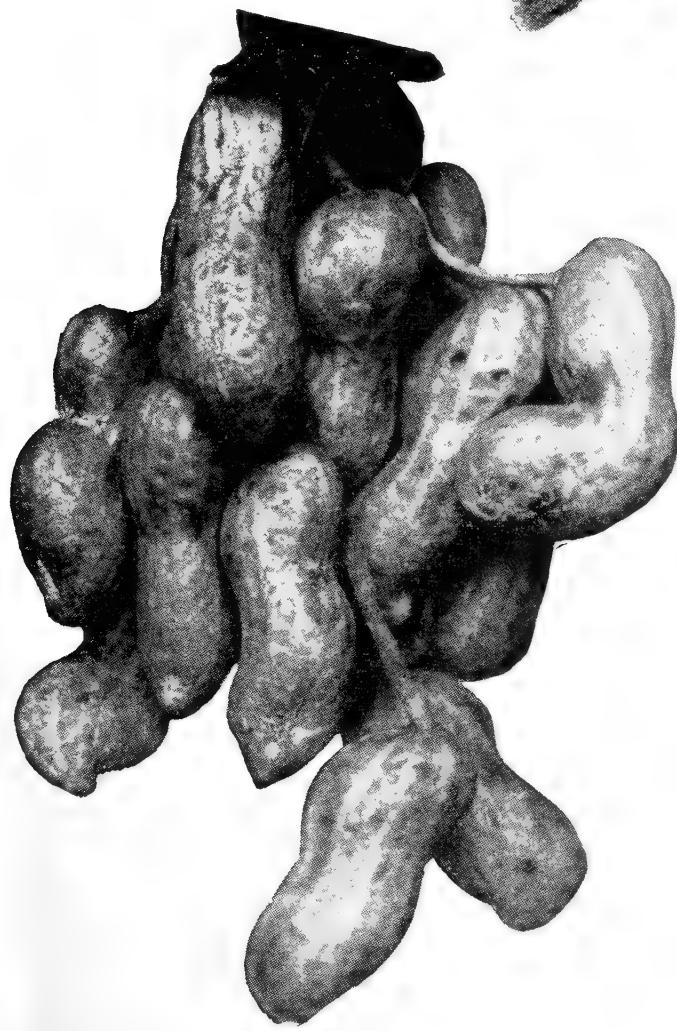
**Hongkong** A medium early yellow variety. Oil content, 21%; protein, 40%.

## PEANUTS

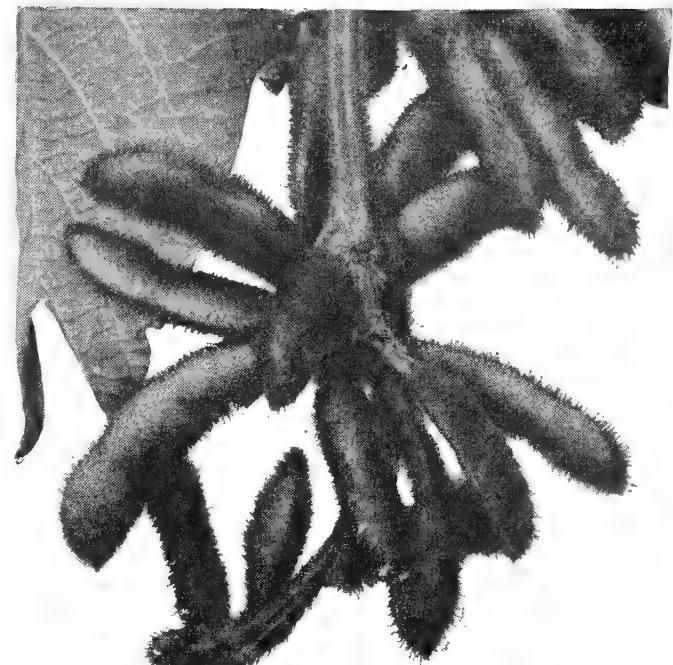
Very popular for dry land farming and are now grown as far north as Iowa with success. Good feed for forcing cows to a high yield of milk and for rapidly fattening cattle and hogs, especially when combined with Milo. A peck and a half of shelled peanuts will plant an acre.

**White Jumbo** Standard variety for roasting. Three times as large as the Spanish.

**Tennessee Red** Best yielder. Pods contain four or five nuts.



Peanuts



Soy Beans

## MILLET

**White Wonder Millet** The heads of this variety will run from 8 to 18 inches and a single head will have as many as 15,000 seeds. Foliage is very heavy.

**Siberian Millet** Early, hardy, withstands drought.

**German Millet** Enormous heads, heavy yield of seed and fodder.

Millet—Sow 60 to 90 lbs. per acre.

## MISCELLANEOUS FIELD SEEDS

**Mammoth Russian Sunflower** Single heads measure 15 to 20 inches in diameter and contain an immense amount of seed. The best egg-producing food known for poultry, and can be raised cheaper than corn. Three pounds of seed will plant an acre.

**Sand Vetch** (*Vicia Villosa*). Sometimes called Hairy Vetch or Winter Vetch. Valuable for forage and fertilizing purposes. Makes good hay, ensilage and pasture, and the yield of green fodder is immense.

**Clinton Oats** This variety has become very popular in the last few years. It is early and a very good yielder.

**Large Kernel Buckwheat** It is early and very productive, with kernels twice the size of any other variety.

**Field Peas** Field Peas deserve more general cultivation. They are equal to corn in fattening hogs and are ready for feed several weeks earlier. White seeded.

**Field Beans** **WHITE NAVY.** Standard variety of white beans. Medium size. Sow 30 pounds to the acre. For table use.

**Flax Seed** Largely grown in Kansas for seed. Sow one-half to three-quarters bushel to the acre.

**Canary Seed** As easily grown as wheat. Requires similar culture, 20 to 30 pounds per acre.

**Dwarf Essex Rape** Excellent pasture for cattle, sheep, hogs and chickens. Endures cold weather and lasts after ordinary pasture is gone.

# HYBRID SEED CORN

Hybrid Corn has definitely proven itself to be superior to open-pollinated corn in vigor, resistance to disease, ability to withstand adverse conditions, strength of stalk and in yield.

This superiority is evidenced by the fact that about 90 per cent of the corn now planted in the corn belt is Hybrid seed. If you will compare present corn yields per acre with those of fifteen years ago you will quickly see the reason for the extreme popularity of Hybrid seed corn.

Results count.

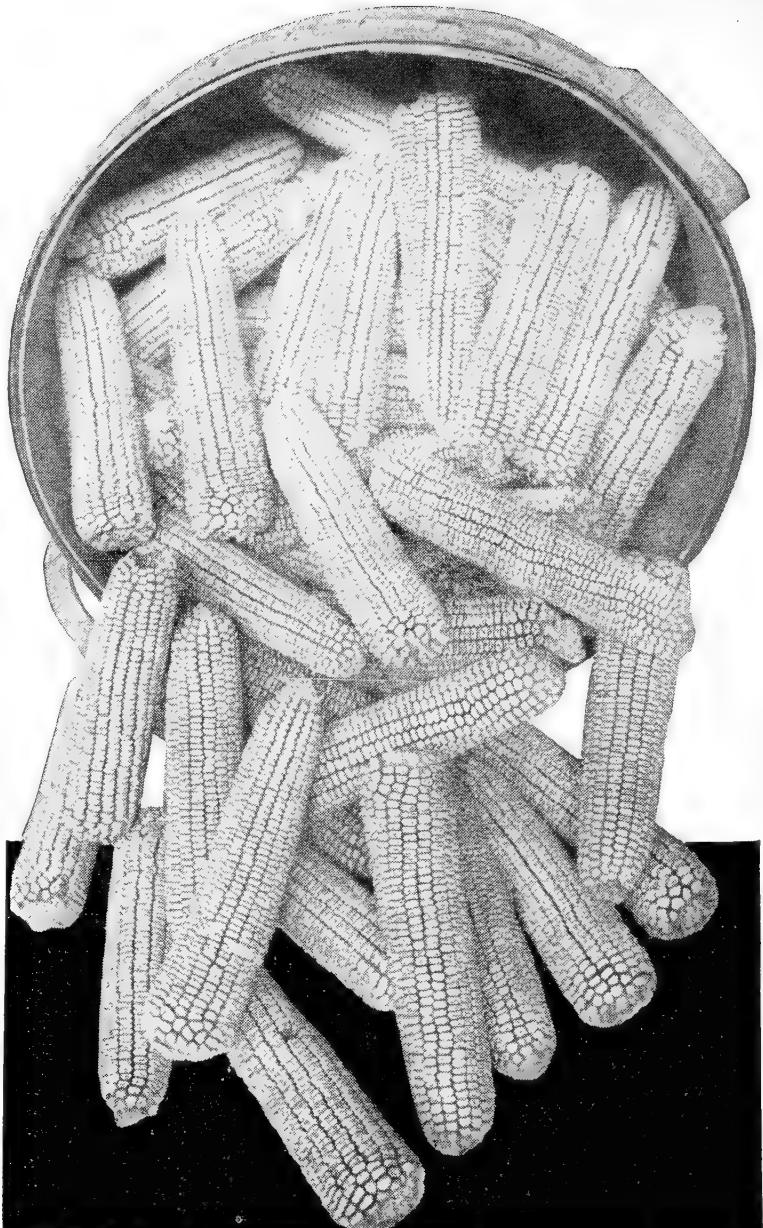
There are a great many types and varieties of Hybrid seed corn. Many are especially adapted to certain localities and certain conditions.

**U. S. No. 13** Smooth, deep-kerneled ears which have a bright orange tinge. Responds to good soil fertility, is wilt-resistant, stalks medium height. Recommended for eastern half of Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska and Southern Iowa. Matures late.

**Missouri No. 8** This hybrid does well in Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma. Large, heavy yellow ears. Has a strong stalk with a deep root system. Is heat, drought and insect resistant. Does very well on average soil.

**K-1784** A new, sturdy, yellow hybrid with maturity similar to U. S. 13. In Co-operative tests conducted in northeast Kansas, K-1784 ranked first in yield. Has a stiff stalk, holds its ears well and produces top quality corn. Has a wide range of adaptation and can be grown successfully in areas where U. S. 13 has been grown in the past.

**K-1639** Another dependable new yellow hybrid with a slightly earlier maturity than U. S. 13. It has performed particularly well wherever tested in Kansas. It produces a shorter plant than U. S. 13 with ears set somewhat lower. Holds its ears well and promises to be a good hybrid for mechanical picking.



U. S. No. 13

## OPEN POLLINATED SEED CORN

For those who prefer open pollinated seed corn we grow those varieties which have done so well in this part of the country. Our seed corn is selected in the ear, tipped, butted, shelled and cleaned. Our seed corn, as all of our seeds, is tested for germination. This seed corn can be graded at an extra charge of 25c per bushel.

### WHITE VARIETIES

**Iowa Silvermine** 90 Days. The ears measure from 10 to 12 inches in length, 16 to 20 straight rows of deep, pure white kernels on a small cob.

### YELLOW VARIETIES

**Reid's Yellow Dent** 100 Days. Ears medium size, remarkably uniform, a bright yellow color with a deep grain and small red cob.

## TREAT YOUR SEED CORN WITH ARASAN OR SEMESAN JR.

Seed corn treating generally helps protect seed against rotting in the soil and checks forms of seedling blight and root rot caused by certain fungi on corn. Often improves germination, stands and yields.

SEE OUR FIELD SEED PRICE LIST FOR PRICES OF SEED CORN AND ALL FIELD SEEDS



*Barteldes*

**OWN FAMOUS  
PRODUCT . . .**

Known from  
Coast to Coast

• • •

Pop it yourself for flavor, freshness, and economy. T. N. T. is the finest-eating pop corn produced anywhere, and it is guaranteed to pop!



# DU PONT SEED DISINFECTANTS



NEW IMPROVED CERESAN. A new low cost grain disinfectant. Costs only 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 $\frac{1}{3}$  cents per bushel. Unusually effective in controlling bunt or stinking smut of wheat, covered smut and stripe of barley, and oat smuts. Frequently improves the stand and yield of grain 1 to 5 bushels per acre. Easily and quickly applied by 20 revolutions of seed treater or three turnings with a shovel. Seed should be treated

24 hours before planting. Does not reduce drilling rate nor damage drill. One pound treats 32 bushels of wheat, oats or barley. 4-oz. tin, 45c; 1-lb. tin, \$1.15; 4-lb. tin, \$3.90; 40-lb. pail, \$32.20.

CERESAN M for all crops on which New Improved Ceresan and 2% Ceresan are recommended. May be used as a dust on wheat, oats, barley, rye, sorghums, millets, cotton, flax, peas and sugar beets. Recommended as a Slurry on wheat, oats, barley, rye, flax sorghums and acid-delinted and mechanically delinted cotton seed. 14-oz. can, \$1.15; 3-lb. can, \$3.25; 40-lb. drum, \$32.20.

2% CERESAN. A dust disinfectant for cotton, flax, millets, peas, kaffir, milo and other sorghums. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. tin, \$1.65; 25-lb. drum, \$20.15.

SEMESAN for Vegetable and Flower Seeds. Harmful disease organisms on vegetables and flower seeds may be killed with Semesan before planting. May be applied as a dust or liquid and is harmless to the seed. It is effective in controlling damping-off of seedlings and cuttings. Full particulars in can. 1/3-oz. envelope, 20c; 2-oz. can, 60c; 12-oz. tin, \$2.40; 4-lb. tin, \$11.00.



SEMESAN JR. for Field or Sweet Corn. Costs only 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per acre to use. It is harmless to the seed but destroys harmful disease organisms on the seed, protects it from rotting in cold wet soil, controls seedling blight and reduces root and stalk rot. 12-oz. can, 62c; 25-lb. pail, \$13.85.

ARASAN for corn, sorghums, peanuts, soybeans, rice and vegetable seeds. Usually reduces losses from seed decay and damping off. Two way action—as a seed disinfectant, generally destroys many surface seed-borne organisms; as a protectant, generally protects seeds against soil-borne organisms responsible for seed decay. 3/4-oz. Pkg., 25c; 8-oz. can, \$1.00; 4-lb. can, \$6.00.

## MO-GO

A guaranteed Mole killer. It really gets them. 7/8 oz., 35c; 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., \$1.00; 1 lb. \$3.00.

## B-K POWDER

B-K (Bacili-Kil) is a powerful germ killer. It is not a poison, but is ten times more powerful as a germ killer than carbolic acid. Destroys germs instantly on contact. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$  Ounces, 85c Each; 1 $\frac{3}{4}$  Pounds, \$1.70 Each.

APPROX. 70,000,000 LBS. OF AIR-NITROGEN ABOVE EVERY ACRE. THIS IS AVAILABLE FREE FOR SOIL AND CROP IMPROVEMENT IF YOU

**CONVERT LEGUME SEEDS INTO FERTILIZER PLANTS**

Inoculating with **NITRAGIN** SERVICE

53 YEARS

ALFALFA RED CLOVER SWT. CLOVER COWPEAS PEAS VETCH A. W. PEAS SOYBEANS LESPEDEZA PEANUTS BEANS ALL LEGUMES

## BUILD UP YOUR SOIL Inoculate Your Legumes With NITRAGIN

Inoculate your Legume seeds even tho planted on fields that have been inoculated before. Field tests have shown that better crops are harvested when Legume seeds are inoculated even when planted on fields where inoculated seeds of the same Legume crops had grown the previous year.

### 1951 NITRAGIN INOCULATION PRICES

When Ordering, ALWAYS State Name of Seed

#### COMBINATION (AB)

Size	Retail
1 bu. ea. ....	\$ .50
2 bu. ea. ....	.90

#### ALFALFA

Sweet, Bur, Hubam Clovers

1 bu. ea. ....	\$ .50
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#### CLOVERS

Red, Alsike, Crimson, White and Ladino

1 bu. ea. ....	\$ .50
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#### PEAS (All Varieties)

#### VETCHES (All Varieties)

100 lb. size (Inoculates up to 100 lbs.) ea. ....	\$ .50
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#### BEANS—Navy, Pinto, Wax, String, Kidney, Gr. Northern

1 bu. ea. ....	\$ .50
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#### LESPEDEZA—Hulled or Unhulled

Size	Retail
100 lb. size (Inoculates up to 100 lbs. seed) ....	\$ .50

#### PEANUTS, COW PEAS

2 bu. ea. ....	\$ .35
5 bu. ea. ....	.55

#### SOYBEANS (All Varieties, Including Edible)

2 bu. ea. ....	\$ .35
5 bu. ea. ....	.55

#### 25 bu. (one can) ea. 2.50

#### GARDEN SIZE

Garden Peas and Beans Sweet Peas, Lupines and Edible Soybeans

Enough for 8 lbs. seed  
Retail Price 15c each.

**NITRAGIN—Oldest and Most Widely Used Inoculator in America**

## ARMOUR VERTAGREEN PLANT FOOD



VERTAGREEN is a high quality, scientifically blended and balanced plant food, excellent for obtaining more prolific growth of lawns, flowers, shrubs, trees, fruits and garden vegetables. Clean, odorless, easy to apply. Contains nitrogen, phosphorous and potash, besides several other important plant food elements. Used with outstanding success on thousands of beautiful lawns and gardens. Vertagreen feeds plants three ways: (1) develops better root systems; (2) builds sturdier stems and leaves; (3) makes finer flowers, fruits, vegetables.

### ANALYSIS—5-10-5

1 lb. ....	\$0.15
5 lbs. ....	.50
10 lbs. ....	.90
25 lbs. ....	1.60
100 lbs. ....	4.25

F. O. B. Lawrence

## HAMMOND'S SLUG SHOT

Use this finely milled dust on any flowering or vegetable plant. It is especially recommended for vegetable plants where poisonous materials should not be used.

Apply by dusting over the plants. It kills potato bugs, black fleas on cabbages, turnips, beets, radishes and eggplants, cabbage, currant and gooseberry worms, aphis and green fly on roses, and is sure death to slugs on roses. Lb., 40c; 5 lbs., \$1.65; 25 lbs., \$5.00.



## BLACK LEAF 40

A contact spray to kill green and woolly Aphis, Plant Lice, Red Spiders, Cabbage Aphis and Onion Thrips. It is especially effective for the green Aphis or Plant Lice on Roses, Sweet Peas, Shrubs and Apple Trees. "Black Leaf 40" is excellent for dipping animals and controls sheep ticks and lice on sheep, cattle, hogs and other animals. "Black Leaf 40" painted on the roosts of your chicken house will release fumes which will penetrate the feathers of the birds and kill all body lice, without any interference with egg production nor any discomfort to the birds.

1-oz. bottle, 36c (makes 3 to 6 gallons of spray); 5 oz., \$1.05; 1 lb., \$2.42; 2 lbs., \$4.15.

## NO-SEED HORMONE *Blossom-set*

### For TOMATOES

Grow EARLIER, larger, meatier, more delicious TOMATOES . . . more on each plant . . . with No-Seed BLOSSOM-SET, approved hormone spray that's easy to use. Just mix with water and spray. No-Seed BLOSSOM-SET stops blossom-drop; makes blossoms set fruit chemically. Tomatoes ripen 2 to 4 weeks earlier. Fruits are larger, firmer, more delicious flavored. Many are SEEDLESS because fruit is set chemically, not by pollen. Excellent for STRAWBERRIES, peppers, cukes, etc. Tested by USDA, leading universities, Florida and Colorado Experimental Stations, many others.

4-oz. bottle (makes 1 gal.), 75c; pint (makes 4 gal.), \$1.75; Agricultural Concentrate (makes 50 gal.), \$5.95.



SEE...  
JUST A  
SIMPLE  
TWIST OF  
THE WRIST  
AND THE  
PLANT IS TIED

TWIST-EM's are dark green in color, made of waterproof material that maintains its appearance and ability to shed water and resist all weather conditions over a long period of time.

You'll find these very convenient and very economical. Package of 100 8-inch size.....25c



Germaco HOTKAPS—strong little hot-houses—protect plants from destructive frost, storms, insects. University tests prove HOTKAPS increase total yield 18% to 51%, promote bigger fruits and vegetables, ripen crops three weeks earlier—bring you highest prices. Quick, easy to set. Premium profits pay for them many times over. 100 million used by successful growers. Crop failure is costly—HOTKAPS Protection is cheap!

Write for Free Book

1,000 lots, \$17.35; 5,000 lots, \$17.20; per M; 10,000 lots, \$17.05 per M; 250 Pkg. with Fiberboard Setter, \$5.65; 100 Pkg. with Fiberboard Setter, \$3.00; 25 Home Garden Pkg. with Setter, 85c; Steel Setters, \$1.95; Fiberboard Setters, 20c.



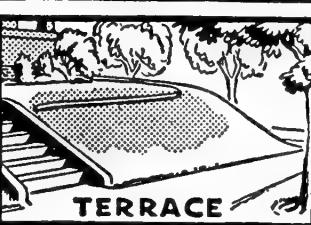
### WORK WONDERS WITH GARDEN FLOWERS, ROSES, VEGETABLES AND HOUSEPLANTS!

Fulton's  
**PLANTABBS**  
PLANT FOOD TABLETS PLUS B1

PLANTABBS build up resistance to sunless days and indoor temperature changes, assuring abundant foliage and glorious flower coloring!

It's easy to grow green, leafy plants, gorgeous flowers, lovely roses and big-yield garden vegetables. Feed them PLANTABBS!

PLANTABBS are clean, white tablets, providing in highly concentrated form the complete, balanced meal plants need, plus Vitamin B<sup>1</sup>. RESULTS GUARANTEED OR MONEY BACK! 25c, 50c, \$1.00 and \$3.50 sizes.



## SOIL---SOAKER

The Soil-Soaker is a canvas tube open only at one end and screws to the end of the water hose. When the water is turned on, Soil-Soaker fills with water—and normal pressure forces water through the pores of the entire surface, uniformly, without spray. It is like an all-night rain, avoids water waste, prevents soil washing and reduces water bills because of the fact that it puts the water where it does the most good. Comes in four sizes, all 2-inch diameter.

No. 0—12 feet.....Each, \$1.80      No. 2—30 feet.....Each, \$3.70  
No. 1—18 feet.....Each, 2.40      No. 3—50 feet.....Each, 6.00

Write for Free Spraying Guide

All Prices Subject to Change and Postage Extra



**Acme Rotenone Garden Guard**

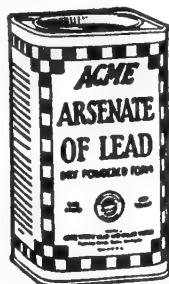
Is an ideal insecticide for the home garden. Dust or spray. The killing ingredient is Rotenone—non-injurious to humans and warm blooded animals. Acts both as contact and stomach poison against a wide range of insects.

1-lb. sifter carton.....	\$0.50
1-lb. pump-gun pkg. ....	.65
4-lb. bag .....	1.00

**Acme Arsenate of Lead**

Is the widest used arsenical insecticide. Safe on tender foliage for the control of chewing insects on fruit trees, vegetables, tobacco, and many other plants. Controls grubs in lawns.

1-lb. bag.....\$0.65    4-lb. bag.....\$1.70



**Acme Bordeaux Mixture**

The most widely used copper fungicide for preventing fungous spores gaining a foothold on plant surfaces. Prevents losses caused by blight, rot, mildew, scab, anthracnose, etc. Recommended for vegetables, flowers and ornamentals. Contains copper sulphate and lime in equal proportions for maximum protection and minimum burn.

1-lb. carton.....\$0.50    4-lb. bag.....\$1.35

**Acme Lime Sulfur**

A standard 33° Baume lime and sulphur converted into a dry powder having all the effectiveness of a liquid product when dissolved in water. For dormant spraying against scale, peach blight, leaf curl and twig borer. For summer spraying against scab, soot, blotch, red spider and mite.

1 lb.....\$0.60    5 lbs.....\$2.50

**Acme Tomato Dust**

Is especially prepared to control blight and worms preying on tomatoes. While specifically designed for tomatoes, it also is equally effective in the control of leaf chewing insects and blight on many other vegetables such as potatoes, cucumbers, beans and cabbage, also many flowers as roses, azalea, evergreens, asters and hollyhocks.

1-lb. sifter carton.....\$0.55    4-lb. bag.....\$1.35

**Acme Wettable Dusting Sulphur**

Is an improved dusting sulphur for home use which can also be used as liquid spray. Controls red spiders on evergreens, mildew, leaf spots, black spot, and rust on rose bushes, chrysanthemums, snapdragons, carnations and certain other foliage. 98% passes through a 325 mesh screen. An excellent chigger chaser.

2-lb. sifter carton.....52c

**Acme Paris Green**

Strongest and quickest-acting of all arsenical insecticides. Used on hardy foliage such as potatoes, cotton, tobacco, and in insect baits where extreme measures are necessary.

1/4 lb.....25c    1 lb.....75c    5 lbs.....\$3.35

**Acme 6% Chlordane Dust**

Contains 6% technical chlordane which is powerful, effective and long lasting, and controls insects three ways: by contact, when eaten, or by inhalation of its vapors. In the garden: to control cutworms, earwigs, mole crickets, sowbugs, millepedes, slugs, snails and leaf cutting ants, dust on the ground around the plants

For lawns: to control ants, chinch bugs and chiggers, dust infested area lightly.

For garden soil: to control wireworms, white grubs and root maggots on radishes, onions and cabbages work into the top 2 or 3 inches of soil when preparing seed beds. In the home: to control ants, cockroaches, water bugs, silver fish, carpet beetles, fleas and checkers apply powder in crevices along baseboards and drains.

On plants: to control grasshoppers, thrips, plant bugs on flowers, shrubs and ornamentals, dust directly on the plant and insect.

Complete directions on the label.

1-lb. sifter carton.....\$0.55    4-lb. bag.....\$1.50

**Acme Weed Killer**

When diluted and used according to directions on the can will kill all weeds and other vegetation. To be used on driveways, tennis courts, paths, brick sidewalks and other places where all vegetation is to be killed.

Pint, 65c; Quart, 85c; Gallon, \$2.20.

**Acme Red River Potato Mix with DDT**

DDT has been added because of its superior control of leaf hopper and psyllid. Widespread tests have shown that the addition of DDT increases the quantity and quality of the yield.

1-lb. bag.....\$0.70    4-lb. bag.....2.25

**Acme DuraDusT No. 50**

(50% Wettable DDT)

Contains 50% wettable DDT in micronized form. Controls codling moth, oriental fruit moth, leaf hopper, flea beetle, psyllid, potato bug, potato aphid, Japanese beetle, thrip, cabbage worm, rose chafer and many others. Use as spray, like Arsenate of Lead, or extend with inert for dusting. Highest strength possible in quality processing.

Effective for many crop treatments. Full directions on the package.

1 lb.....\$0.85    4 lbs.....\$2.20    50 lbs.....\$25.00

**Acme Stop**

A sticky barrier for banding trees, shrubs and vines to prevent insects crawling up the trunks and stems to destroy the foliage. Simplifies the spraying problem later. A gummy, sticky mass, retaining insect catching ability over a long period. Easily removed from hands, etc., with kerosene.

1 lb.....\$0.95    7 1/2 lbs.....\$5.50    25 lbs.....\$16.00

# Have a WEED FREE Lawn...CHEMICALLY

It's economical and effective. Simply mix with water and spray on weeds. Dandelions, plantains, ragweed, chickweed and many, many others soon start to curl and then die. But it's difficult to hit all the weeds the first time over. Therefore, a second and sometimes even a third (especially for chick weed) application may be necessary. The second and third applications can be spot spraying only. Just hit the weeds that you missed the first time. Spray when temperature is above 70 degrees and follow directions carefully. The results will amaze you.

And now you can also free your lawn of crab grass the easy, chemical way. But, and this is important, be sure that you spray the crab grass early, just when it first comes up.

Where lawns have been badly infested with weeds, it is advisable to fertilize and reseed to fill in bare spots and discourage re-infestation of weeds.

## WEED-NO-MORE

It's the workless way to a weedless lawn. Weed-No-More kills weeds for you. All sorts of weeds—dandelions, plantain, ragweed, milkweed, thistle, poison ivy, chickweed—just to mention a few. Simply spray them away. Have a lovely lawn without endless, hopeless hours of discouraging, tiresome weeding. Let Weed-No-More do the work for you. It will not harm common lawn grasses.

8 oz. (makes 8 gallons).....	\$ 1.00
1 qt. (makes 32 gallons).....	2.98
Applicator .....	.39

Not postpaid.

## WEEDONE Crab Grass Killer



WEEDONE Crab Grass Killer is non-poisonous. Contains potassium cyanate. Kills crabgrass and chickweed without killing clover, blue grass and other desirable grasses.

IMPORTANT. Spray early when crab grass is in seedling stage.

Harmless to soil. Breaks down to beneficial fertilizer elements. Readily soluble in water. Easily cleaned from sprayer with plain water.

Low in cost—economical to use.

5 oz. can (treats 1,000 sq. ft. seedling stage)...	\$1.00
20 oz. can (treats 4,000 sq. ft. seedling stage)...	3.00
5 lb. can (treats 16,000 sq. ft. seedling stage)...	8.85

## Take-Hold<sup>Plus</sup>

High analysis plant starter (10-52-17) PLUS rooting hormone. Hormone develops new roots quickly; plant starter supplies needed ingredients immediately. Transplants overcome root shock quickly; resume growth almost at once; fewer plants need replacing. Plants mature earlier, bear longer. All-soluble powder dissolves instantly. Use on tomatoes, peppers, cabbage, strawberries and many other varieties of flowers and vegetables; on lawns, shrubs, too. Excellent for house plants; revives wilting of cut flowers. Dissolve 1 oz. in 1 gallon of water. Use pint  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint per plant in transplanting.

2-oz. Pkt., 25c; 12-oz. can, 85c.

## BARTELDES

2, 4-D  
40% Ester (Butyl Ester)  
Contains 2.64 pounds 2, 4-D acid per gallon

## WEED KILLER

The standard formula for agricultural and commercial spraying.

Requires  $\frac{1}{3}$  to 3 pints per acre, depending upon crops and on weeds to be killed.

You will find complete information on the label. Better results are obtained if weed killers are applied while weeds are young and are growing rapidly.

Prices subject to market changes.

1 gallon.....	\$5.10 per gallon
5 gallons.....	4.60 per gallon
30 gallons.....	4.25 per gallon
55 gallons.....	4.20 per gallon

## NEW IMPROVED

## WEEDONE

Contains the powerful 2,4,5-T and 2,4-D

Now Weedone kills woody plants as well as dandelions, plantains and other lawn weeds, without killing grass. It kills poison ivy, poison oak, the brambles (blackberry and raspberry), honeysuckle and over 90 other woody plants. Sprayed on top and sides of tree stumps, it prevents resprouting. 8-oz. can, \$1.00; 1-qt. can, \$2.75; 1-gal. can, \$6.95; 5-gal. can, \$25.00.

## TCA - 90% GRASS KILLER

A new grass killer for the control of noxious grasses such as Bermuda, quack, Johnson and other perennial and annual grasses or their seedlings in crop land, pastures, irrigation ditches, roadsides, fence rows, etc. Directions on the package. 10 lbs. at 54c; 50 lbs. at 47c; 100 lbs. at 46c.

All Prices Subject to Market Change

# HUDSON SPRAYERS & DUSTERS

The Hudson line represents the best and newest developments in sprayers.



## HUDSON CLIMAX

3 1/2 Gallon Open Top Compression Sprayer

A dependable sprayer for general use in gardens and on farms. Handles Insecticides, weed killers, white-wash and cold water paints. Tank of premium galvanized with open top for easy filling, emptying and cleaning. Comes equipped with 24 inch hose, 22 inch brass extension rod with spray nozzle and three spray discs.

No. 335G Climax.....\$10.40

## HUDSON CARDINAL

A three quart galvanized continuous spray pump. The larger than ordinary capacity makes this an ideal sprayer for use in dairy barns, poultry house, public buildings, etc.

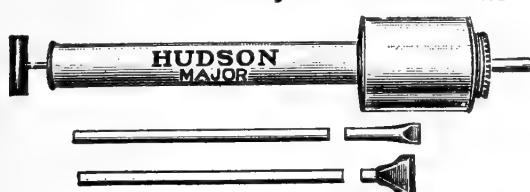
No. 436 Cardinal.....\$2.08

## HUDSON ADMIRAL DUSTER

An outstanding duster for use in gardens, homes, basements, poultry houses, etc. Good for applying Cyano-gas in rodent extermination. Easy to fill and holds one quart of powder.

No. 766A Admiral.....\$1.90

## HUDSON MAJOR DUSTER



No. 666

Easily handles all types of household, agricultural and commercial insecticides and pesticides in powder form. Has two 12 inch extensions with two nozzles. Powder reservoir holds one quart.

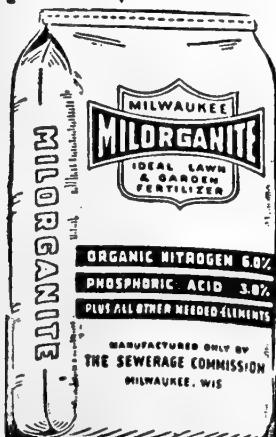
No. 666 Major.....\$1.20

## BROWN'S CRYSTAL DUSTER

This is tops. Forty inches long with a glass reservoir enabling the operator to see the dust in action. It's angle nozzle permits dusting the upper and under sides of leaves without stooping. Simply remove nozzle for straight jet.

Glass reservoir holds one quart.

Brown's Crystal Duster.....\$2.35



You can establish deep green grass, weed-free, of velvety texture of uniform color and growth through the proper application of Milorganite. Flower beds and window boxes can boast the beauty of better blooms, and new pride can be taken in superior quality garden vegetables. Milorganite is a natural unadulterated organic plant food, containing more of the "basic" fertilizer elements, and richer in the vital "trace elements" also.

Milorganite has the advantage over fertilizers that act quickly, because by too rapid assimilation of the fertilizer by the plant, the growth is shortened and plant structures weakened. Milorganite promotes steady, healthy, uniform growth as its water-insoluble organic nitrogen is released slowly, and is converted into available plant food as needed.

This fertilizer is free of weed seeds and harmful bacteria. Each particle is a distinct granule, not powder, therefore, does not cling to vegetation. It is clean, free-flowing and dustless too, hence, is easy to apply and will not blow away during spreading. Milorganite may be kept indefinitely and never hardens or cakes during storage, and does not rot the bag. Any amount not used immediately can be stored for future use. 25 lbs., \$1.40; 50 lbs., \$2.30; 100 lbs., \$4.00.

## HUDSON BOOSTER

3 Gallon Compression Sprayer

A popular sprayer with galvanized tank and funnel top. Excellent for all around garden, lawn and farm work.

No. 291G Booster.....\$6.96



## HUDSON BUGWISER

2 1/2-gallon tank with funnel type opening. Large enough to be practical but not too heavy to carry.

No. 220 Bugwiser.....\$6.48

## HUDSON MERCURY

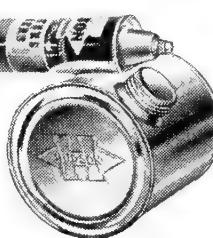
The very popular, all purpose, continuous sprayer now further improved with the new Hudson two way nozzle. Made of heavy tinplate with full quart capacity.

No. 433 Mercury.....\$1.35

## HUDSON COMET

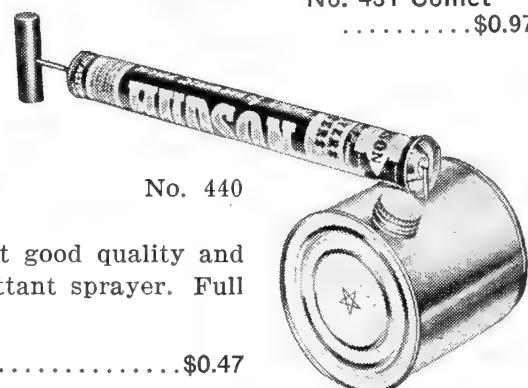


No. 431



An excellent popular priced quart continuous sprayer. Does a fine job with fly oils and repellents, insecticides and disinfectants.

No. 431 Comet.....\$0.97



No. 440

A low priced but good quality and efficient intermittent sprayer. Full quart size.

No. 400 Handy.....\$0.47

## HUDSON CADET DUSTER

A popular compact duster for use about the house and in small gardens.

Powder reservoir 1 1/2 inches by 6 inches.

No. 673 Cadet.....\$0.60

# MILORGANITE

## Natural All Organic Fertilizer

## RAT - SCENT KILLS RATS

Rat-Scent is a specially prepared scented, sun-dried combination of grain which is the natural food of the rat and mouse. It is harmless to chickens, there is no bait to mix, no odor from rats and mice killed with Rat-Scent. Dogs and cats are not attracted to it, on account of it being a grain. 7-oz. pkg., 35c; 12-oz. pkg., 50c. Cannot be sent by parcel post.



## GOODRICH

### KOROSEAL GARDEN HOSE

Fire-polish finish in bright red and green. Will not swell, warp, buckle, check, crack or rot in normal service. Will not become sticky in hot water, and cannot be harmed by oil, grease and most solvents or chemicals. Guaranteed for ten years.

25 feet with couplings.....	\$ 5.75
50 feet with couplings.....	9.80
75 feet with couplings.....	13.85

## GOODRICH

### GARDEN CLUB RUBBER HOSE

The standard high quality rubber hose. Reinforced with single-ply "Circolock" cord.  $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch size. Guaranteed for five years.

25 feet with couplings.....	\$ 5.10
50 feet with couplings.....	9.50

## CYANOGAS

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.  
CALCIUM CYANIDE

Cyanogas A is a grayish powder that gives off hydrocyanic-acid gas when exposed to the air. This gas is deadly to rodent and insect pests and will kill them almost immediately. Kills gophers, moles, rats, etc.



CYANOGAS ANT KILLER does not rely on feeding habits of the ants. It kills them with gas. The spouted 4-oz. can (enough to kill a million ants) is especially designed for treating ant nests in gardens and lawns. 4-oz. can, 50c.

Write us for special circulars giving full information about the uses of Cyanogas.

#### Cyanogas A

1 lb.....	\$ 1.25
5 lbs.....	3.75

#### Cyanogas Dusters

Foot Pump.....	\$ 15.00
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## KRYOCIDE D-50

(NATURAL CRYOLITE WITH SULPHUR)

KRYOCIDE D-50 is natural Cryolite mixed with sulphur, ready to use.

KRYOCIDE D-50 is both an insecticide and fungicide. Repeated tests have shown that Kryocide does not injure the foliage of plants, does not deteriorate in storage and will not change when exposed to sunlight.

D-50, for Dusting only: 1 lb., 50c; 3 lbs., 85c.

HAVE A  
BEAUTIFUL LAWN  
AND GARDEN!

- Don't be satisfied with a sparse, spotty lawn. You can very easily have one that's the finest in the neighborhood.
- Feed Your lawn with VIGORO\* Complete Plant Food!
- Vigoro supplies all growing plants with the nourishment needed from the soil for normal, healthy growth. Vigoro is clean, odorless, sanitary, and easy to use. It's economical, too, you need only 3 pounds per 100 square feet of lawn area.

#### PRICES

100 lb. bag.....	\$ 4.25
50 lb. bag.....	2.65
25 lb. bag.....	1.60
10 lb. bag.....	.90
5 lb. bag.....	.50
1 lb. bag.....	.15



- Keep your flowers and vegetables free of insects and disease . . . dust them regularly with End-o-Pest. It's the protection all gardens need from chewing and sucking insects and most fungus diseases. In a handy, refillable dust gun.

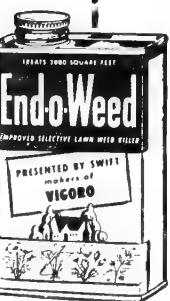
#### PRICES

Dust gun pkg.	
Applicator Gun (complete).....	\$ 0.79
Refill Cartridge.....	.59
Economy 2 lb. Can.....	.25
Sifter Top Can.....	1.79

- Have a weed-free lawn . . . spray 'em out with End-o-Weed Selective Lawn Weed Killer. Kills over 100 kinds of lawn weeds, roots, stems and all without harming ordinary lawn grass or soil.

#### PRICES

1/2 Pint Can.....	\$ 0.98
Quart Can.....	2.69
(1/2 pint treats 2,000 sq. ft. of lawn).	



\*Swift's trademark  
for complete  
plant food

3 great gardening aids

Presented by SWIFT & COMPANY

## RAT AND MOUSE CONTROL WITH WARFARIN

At last there is a scientific method for the control of rats and mice—the most destructive animals in the world. Baits containing warfarin, the new rodent killer, can destroy rodent colonies and keep them under control. Tasteless and odorless warfarin baits are slow-acting and rely upon the effect of small quantities eaten over a period of days. No "bait shyness" is developed, therefore, and the rat will continue to eat until he dies.

The tests show that warfarin rodenticides will wipe out a rat or mouse population and then minimize the possibility of rebuilding of the population by killing newcomers as they arrive. Many reports show complete elimination of rats and mice where other poisons had failed.

Barteldes Ready Mixed Rat and Mouse Killer with Warfarin, 1 lb., 75c; Black Leaf Warfarin Rat Killer concentrate,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., \$1.75;  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb., \$3.00.

## Barteldes 45% Chlordane Emulsion

Many insects are susceptible to Chlordane. Among these are grasshoppers, alfalfa weevil, lygus bug, seed corn maggot, army worm, blister beetle, aphids, thrips, corn ear worm and many others. Full directions on the package. Pint, \$1.10; Quart, \$1.70; Gallon, \$6.70.

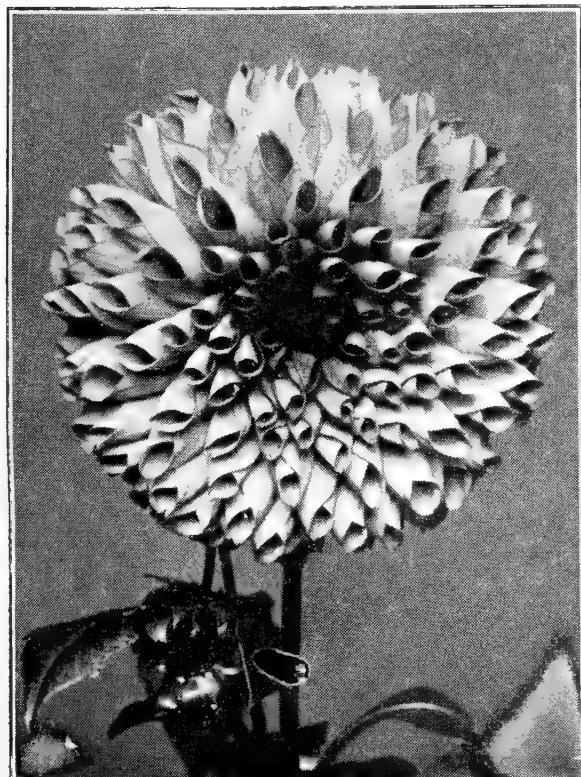
## Barteldes 25% DDT Emulsion

For household and garden pests. Very effective on flies, mosquitoes, roaches, water-bugs, centipedes, ants and many garden pests. Full directions on the package. Pint, 40c; quart, 72c; gallon, \$2.90.

## Barteldes Sure Kill Insect Spray

Contains "Velsicul 1068," chlordane and Toxinol "A." Unsurpassed for carpet beetles, moths, fleas, spiders, roaches, bed-bugs, mosquitoes and many others.

Do not use on household pets or humans. Full directions on the package. Pint, 59c; quart, 98c; gallon \$1.80.



## Barteldes

### Weevil Killer and Grain Conditioner

Contains ethylene dichloride, carbon tetrachloride and sulphur dioxide. Brightens grain, lowers temperature, inhibits spoilage of grain and hay by heating, removes objectionable odors from grain, leaves no stain or odor on grain, kills rats and mice. Non-inflammable, non-combustible. Full directions on the package. Gallon \$2.70; 5 gallons, \$12.90.

### THE "CYCLONE" SEED SOWER

A VERY POPULAR SEEDER AND  
VERY EXTENSIVELY USED.



It is guaranteed to sow perfectly even all varieties of farm seeds such as clover, timothy, red top, alfalfa, lespedeza, sudan grass, oats, rye, millet, wheat, buckwheat, turnip, lawn grass, etc., and can be regulated to sow any amount per acre.

This machine is strongly built and mechanically perfect. The bag holds about one-half bushel of seed. It is easily operated. Weight each, 4 lbs. Price, each, \$4.10.

### PEAT MOSS



Premier Peat Moss loosens heavy soils . . . gives substance to light soils . . . gives all soils loam-like texture . . . prevents surface crusting. The result is that Premier makes soils "breathe deeply" and retain moisture, thus enabling roots to develop to their maximum vigor. Healthy roots grow healthy plants.

Horticultural grade Peat Moss

Horticultural grade Peat Moss	\$1.90
Handy Bale (about 70 lbs.)	3.30
Large Bale (about 105 lbs.)	4.80

## Barteldes 1951 Dahlia Collection

An assortment of ten fine varieties selected to do best in the Middle West.

**Le Toreador**—Dark red.

**Jersey Beauty**—True pink.

**Rose Glory**—Rose.

**Vivian**—Carmine.

**Avalon**—Canary yellow.

**Milton J. Cross**—Golden.

**Sanhican Bluebird**—Lavender blue.

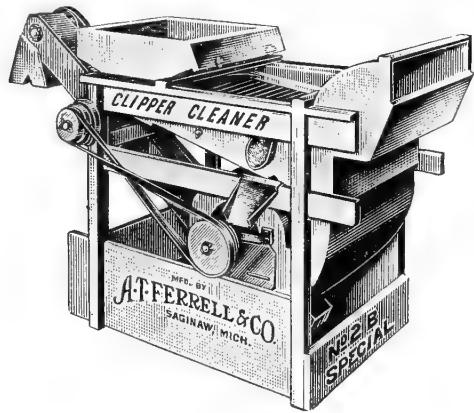
**White Fawn**—White.

**Red Chief**—Bright red.

**New York Market**—Light lavender.

With planting instructions, postpaid, only . . . . . \$3.98

# CLIPPER SEED AND GRAIN CLEANERS



The Clipper cleans by means of screens which separate the grains of different sizes and also by means of a vertical air blast which separates seeds of different weights. Each mill is equipped with a complete set of 12 screens, especially selected for general seed and grain cleaning.

No. 2B Standard.....	\$ 95.00
No. 2B Special with sacking elevator.....	110.00
No. 27 With six screens.....	340.00

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**The Barteldes Seed Company**  
**Lawrence, Kans.** **Denver, Colo.**

**PLEASE WRITE NAME AND ADDRESS PLAINLY**

Date.....

Send by \_\_\_\_\_ (State whether by Mail, Express or Freight) | **SEND MONEY WITH ALL ORDERS**

Name..... *No Goods Sent C. O. D.*

**Post Office** *Amount Enclosed*

P. O. Order \$.....

County \_\_\_\_\_ Birth \_\_\_\_\_ \$ \_\_\_\_\_

R.F.D. .... State ..... *Cash* ..... \$

Shipping Station..... *Stamps . . . \$*

Express Co. or Railroad \_\_\_\_\_ Total \$ \_\_\_\_\_

The Barteldes Seed Co. gives no warranty, express or implied, as to the productiveness of any seeds, bulbs or plants it sells and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. Our liability, in all instances, is limited to the purchase price of the seed.

*May we substitute?*.....

**Date** .....

Filled by.....

Checked by \_\_\_\_\_

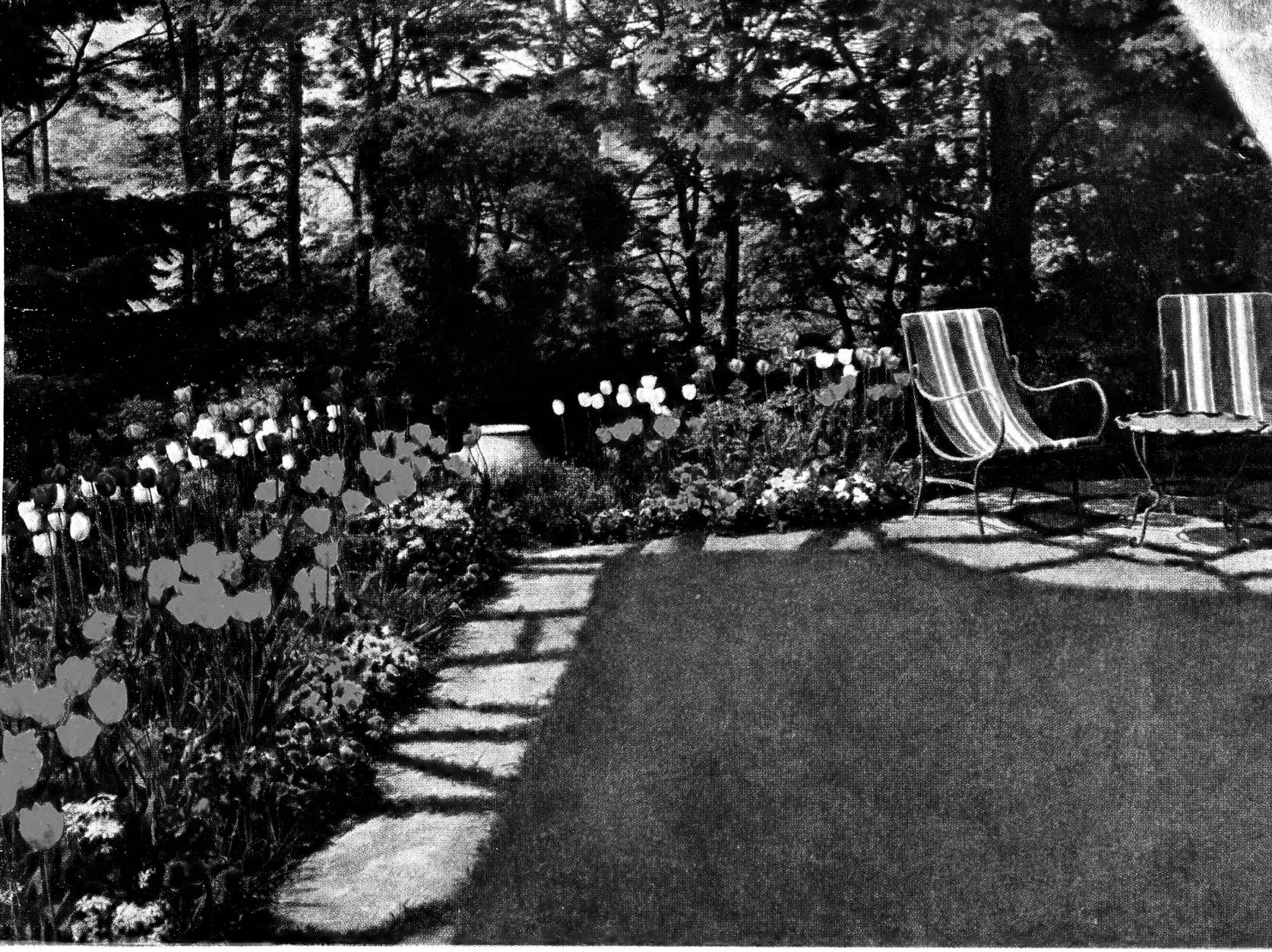
Mail Pkg

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B. B.

Baud SK 2000

## W3.1:



## *You, Too, Can Have a Lawn Like This*

NOW that we have chemical weed killers to eliminate that tedious, back-breaking job of weeding and fertilizers to grow luxurious green grass it is not difficult to maintain a beautiful lawn.

Do the job right and your lawn will be the pride and joy of your family and the envy of your neighbors.

Follow the six rules below and sow good seed.

1. Lawn making starts with the preparation of the soil. Spade or hoe to the depth of from 4 to 6 inches, and pulverize thoroughly. Grass seeds are very, very small and will not grow in or on clods.

2. Apply a good fertilizer at a liberal rate. This assures an ample supply of the elements that plants must get from the soil, available when they need them. Be sure to apply evenly.

3. Work the fertilizer into the soil with a rake. Wait one day before seeding.

4. Sow good grass seed at the rate of 6 to 10 pounds per 1,000 square feet. If you sow by hand, sow half lengthwise and half crosswise.

5. Roll or tamp to imbed seed and insure perfect contact between seed and soil. This is important. A tamper or wide board can be used on small areas when roller is not available.

6. Water thoroughly, using a very fine spray. Continue to water daily until seed germination is complete (3 to 4 weeks), then water as needed but always water thoroughly. Light sprinkling encourages shallow roots.

Many large projects, such as Airports, Polo Fields, Golf Courses and Football Fields have chosen BARTELDES SEEDS.

*Select Barteldes Seeds for Your Lawn*

Since 1867  
THE  
**BARTELDÉS**  
**SEED CO.**  
LAWRENCE, KANSAS  
DENVER, COLO.

SOLD BY

*Better Vegetables*  
FROM YOUR OWN GARDEN

